The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5949.—VOL. XXXVIII · WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1857. · PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTH.

...e 28th June, at 60, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. J. ... a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

...e 27th instant, at Windsor, Henry Stewart Wilson, Esq., ...on of Captain Wilson, of Calcutta, to Soren, second ...r of Mr. William Hopkins, of the Fitzroy Mills, Windsor.

DEATH.

...e 29th ultimo, at his residence, Duke-street, Mr. John Damiris, pianoforte maker, aged forty-nine years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

...AM to Balmain and Pyrmont, from the foot of Erskine-st. Fares, 3d.; after 7 p.m., 6d. S. CROOK.

...AM TO BRISBANE WATER.—The BLACK SWAN, on FRIDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock; and ...equence of Friday being the last day of the races, ...ave on SATURDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock. ...nix Wharf, 1st July, 1857.

...AMER for SHOALHAVEN.—Extra Trip.—The ILLAWARRA, TO-MORROW (Thursday) ...NING, at 9 o'clock, calling at Wollongong and ...

...nix Wharf, 1st July.

...AM to the HUNTER.—The PATERSON, for ...ORPETH, TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, ...o'clock.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.

...A. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street.

...E A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

...LONG, to the HUNTER, TO-NIGHT (WEDNESDAY), at 11.

...ION, to MELBOURNE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.

...LAWARRA, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, at 8.

...ATAH, to WIDE BAY, WEDNESDAY, 8th July, 8 p.m.

...MER to CLARENCE TOWN, TUESDAY, 14th July, at 11 p.m.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

...STPONED AT THE REQUEST of SHIPPERS. ...STEAM to the CLARENCE RIVER.—The steamer ...FTON, 170 horse power, Captain WISEMAN, ...despatched to Grafton, on THURSDAY, the 2nd ...y, at 8 o'clock p.m. Freights payable on delivery, at ...rafton Wharf.

KIRCHNER and CO., agents.

...ney, 26th June.

...AMER GRAFTON.—Notice to Shippers of Horses. —The freight to or from Grafton for a single horse, ...wards, has been reduced to £3. KIRCHNER and ...gents.

...AM to HOBART TOWN (calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY, to land passengers and freight). T. S. N. Company's new iron steamship ...IANIA, JOHN CLINCH, master, will leave the ...Slip Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, 1st July, at 3 p.m. ...TASMANIA will call regularly at Twofold Bay, on ...assage from Hobart Town to Sydney, and from ...y to Hobart Town.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

...AM from MELBOURNE to LONDON.—The Australian Auxiliary Steam Clipper Company's new ...clipper, KING PHILIP, A1, 1440 tons register, ...tons burthen, CHARLES HENRY CARY, commander, is appointed to leave Hobson's Bay for LONDON, ...ely on SATURDAY, July 25th.

...vessel is one of the finest models afloat, and ...es all the advantages of a steamer with those of a ...sailing ship. She is fitted in every respect in a very ...r manner, and has unrivalled accommodations, ...intending passengers are invited to inspect.

FARES TO LONDON:—

...n, according to arrangement.

...nd cabin, £35; Third Cabin, £25; Steerage, £20. ...dren, from one to twelve years, half-fare.

...ding steward's fees and the attendance of an experienced surgeon.

...e saloon, besides a first-rate table with live stock, ..., beer, wines, spirits, &c., every requisite is provided ...sleeping berths, such as beds, bedding, &c.

...freight, plans of cabins, and full particulars, apply ...RCHNER and CO., Sydney; or, to KIRCHNER, ...P, and CO., Melbourne.

...PORT MACQUARIE.—The schooner WILLIAM, ...to sail on FRIDAY, at noon. Freight payable on ...

...MACLEAY RIVER.—The PROSPECTOR, on THURSDAY next.

...ght, &c., apply on board, Union Wharf.

...THE MANNING RIVER.—The schooner GLEANER is now ready to receive cargo, and ...ll on THURSDAY next.

...freight or passage, apply to NORTHWOOD and ...Baltic Wharf.

...—All freight payable in Sydney.

...THE RICHMOND RIVER.—The schooners JOSEPHINE and SANCHO PANZA are now re...r cargo at the Baltic Wharf.

...freight or passage, apply to NORTHWOOD and ...

...—All freight payable in Sydney.

...LY vessel for Moreton Bay.—The regular and favourite trader RAVEN, Captain BROWN, is now ...ng cargo, at the Flour Company's Wharf, and ...ll this week.

...IDLEY, IRELAND AND CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

...WIDE BAY, PORT CURTIS, and FITZ ROY RIVER.—The favourite trader BURNETT, Captain ...LEHORN, will commence loading to-morrow. ...rs are urged to complete their arrangements, as the ...has a considerable part of her cargo already engaged, ...ll positively sail on SATURDAY.

...freight or passage apply to J. FRAZER, Sussex...., or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's ...bers.

...R PORT CURTIS direct.—The regular trader COQUETTE is now ready to receive cargo, at the ...n Wharf.

MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

...R MELBOURNE WHARF.—The regular trader CAROLINE, SMITH, master, is now fast filling up at ...ictoria Wharf, and has only room for a few tons light ..., for which, or passage, apply to HENRY CLARK, ...'s Wharf, or to MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

...NTEZUMA, for MELBOURNE WHARF.—For passengers only. Clears at the Customs this ...sails TO-MORROW. Has room for a few pas...s, cabin and steerage. Apply to LAIDLEY, ...AND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 213, George-...

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin	£5 0 0
Steerage	2 10 0

...R MELBOURNE WHARF.—The fine clipper barque BONNIE DOON, SHOLL, master, having a ...erable portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick ...h.

...freight or passage, having excellent accommodation ...sengers, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.; or MOLISON ...LACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

...R MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The clipper brig FORTUNE, having most of her cargo ready ...on board, will have the usual despatch.

...freight or passage apply to E. M. SAYERS, Port ...Packet Office, 177, George-street; or at the Flour ...any's Wharf.

...R PORT COOPER direct.—The splendid clipper ...acket DART, Captain JENKINS, having completed ...precedentedly short passage to New Zealand and ...has been engaged at the request of the residents at ...Cooper, as a regular trader between that port and ...y. The vessel is now loading at the Flour Company's ..., and will have very quick despatch.

...freight or passage, having very superior accommodation, apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, ...O., Lloyd's Chambers.

...LY VESSEL FOR NELSON DIRECT.—The regular trader LOUIS AND MIRIAM, 130 tons ...r, having a large quantity of her cargo engaged, ...eet with her usual despatch.

...freight or passage, having accommodations un...d in the trade, apply to ...IDLEY, IRELAND and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, ...George-street.

...R PORT COOPER and NELSON.—The brig ...SPRAY, 160 tons register, H. SCOTT, commander, ...ready to receive cargo in a few days, and will have ...despatch. Passengers are requested to inspect her ...r accommodations.

...freight or passage apply to Captain SCOTT, on ..., at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to BUYERS ...EARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

...LY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The regular trader SPORTING LASS, CELLUM, commander, ...l FRIDAY next. Shippers are requested to complete ...shipments by THURSDAY. Two cabin berths dis..., for which early application is necessary, to ...DLE, DANGAR, and CO., Clarence-street; or ...LEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

...NIN WILLEM II.—This fine vessel, 740 tons, ...Captain VAN EYCK MEEKMAN, will be ready ...e in cargo about the 15th of July.

...freight or charter apply to the Captain, on board; ...HULLENDORFF, HAMMER, and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLACKWALL LINE of PACKETS.—For LONDON direct, the magnificent new frigate-built clipper ship, to sail from HOBSON'S BAY:—AVON, 900 tons, Abel Hackwood, commander, July 20.

For particulars apply to W. P. WHITE and CO., Melbourne; or JAMES MALCOLM and CO., Sydney.

WHITE STAR LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS. —The celebrated clipper ship RED JACKET, Captain O'HALLORAN, 2000 tons register, will be despatched from Melbourne for LIVERPOOL, punctually on the 13th of July. The accommodation for all classes of passengers cannot be surpassed; her saloons having been entirely refurnished this voyage.

Apply to H. T. WILSON and CO., No. 2, Margaret-street, Sydney; or H. T. WILSON and CO., No. 41, King-street, Melbourne.

TO SHIPPERS and PASSENGERS for LONDON.—The splendid A1 Aberdeen clipper ship OMAR PASHA, 1000 tons, JOHN THOMPSON, commander, has a large portion of her cargo on board, and will be quickly despatched. An experienced medical man accompanies the ship, and passengers will do well to inspect her very superior accommodation before deciding.

For freight or passage apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—The SPEEDY, 1020 tons register, J. H. NIGHTINGALL, commander, will be ready to receive cargo on FRIDAY. Her well-known sailing qualities and cabin accommodation require no comment.

Apply to RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., Clarence-street; or to L. and S. SPYER and CO., agents, Wynyard-square.

FOR LONDON.—The first-class Aberdeen clipper ship CENTURION, 639 tons register, ROBERT MURRAY, commander, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days, and will meet with all possible despatch.

For freight or passage, apply to Captain MURRAY, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place; or to S. D. GORDON, Bridge-street.

HORSES for INDIA.—Notice to Proprietors of Horse Stock.—The well-known horse transport ship ROYAL SAXON, WHITE, commander, is expected from Calcutta in July, and will sail again for that port, via Torres Straits, on or before 15th August, and offers a good opportunity for parties desirous of sending horses to that market.

Australian horses have been much enquired for lately in Calcutta, and the present hostilities in the Persian Gulf will probably, to some extent, interfere with the usual supply of Arabs.

For terms and particulars apply to R. TOWNS and CO. Towns's Wharf, 22nd June.

OMAR PASHA, for LONDON.—Notice to Shippers.—Shippers are informed that it has been arranged to despatch this fine ship positively on 20th July, in order to ensure her arriving in time for the London wool sales, and that in consequence wool will be taken without pressing or screwing. She is now alongside the Circular Quay, where wool can be sent; or it will be received at Marsden and Co.'s wool shed. Room for a limited quantity of tallow.

Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

WANTED to CHARTER, to proceed on a short coasting voyage, a tight staunch vessel, about 40 tons burthen, not drawing more than 6½ feet water when loaded. A liberal freight will be given. Apply to THOMAS CROFT and SON, Commercial Wharf.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.—The A. S. N. Company have several of their Steamers for Sale, regarding which, particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned, or to the Company's agents at Melbourne, Messrs. W. P. WHITE and Co. As there will doubtless be a demand for steam vessels during the war in China, and the present is the favourable season for navigating Torres' Straits, the attention of speculators for either the Chinese or Indian market is invited to this opportunity of making a favourable investment. JAMES PATERSON, manager, A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sydney, 27th June, 1857.

FOR SALE, the HOPE cutter, copper bottomed and copper fastened, carries 25 tons, and draws 4 feet water. Her upper works have been lately thoroughly repaired with hard wood, and her decks with Baltic pine; she is decked all over, has one new suit of sails complete, which have never been bent, and one old suit, with masts complete. She is to be seen at Carrington, Port Stephens. Price £200. Apply to A. A. Company's Office, 152, George-street, Sydney.

HULK for SALE.—The ship GANGES, recently docked and newly sheathed, will be sold at a moderate cost, or exchanged for one of less tonnage on advantageous terms. Apply at the Phœnix Wharf.

WHITE STAR LINE.—ARAMINTA, from LIVERPOOL.—Consignees by this vessel are requested to pay freight, and pass their entries for Botts' Wharf. The ship will not be responsible for any goods after they are landed; and all goods for which entries are not passed will be entered and landed at consignees' risk and expense, as they come to hand. H. T. WILSON and CO., agents, No. 2, Margaret-street.

SHIP DISRAELI, from GREENOCK.—Consignees by this vessel are requested to pass their entries for Botts' Wharf. The ship will not be responsible for any goods after they are landed, and all goods for which entries are not passed will be entered and landed at consignee's risk and expense as they come to hand. CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., agents.

SHIP CENTURION from LONDON.—Consignees by the above ship are requested to pass their Custom-house entries at once for Campbell's Wharf. Any goods obstructing the vessel's discharge will be entered and stored at consignee's risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for any loss or damage to goods after they are landed. BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

SHIP CONNECTICUT.—All Claims against this ship or her commander, GEORGE E. WELCH, are requested to be forwarded or notified to the undersigned, before noon of THIS DAY, the 1st July, otherwise they will not be recognised or paid, as the ship will proceed to sea on the following day. SPAIN and YOUNG, solicitors. Corner of Wynyard-square and George-street.

FRENCH SHIP BOUGAINVILLE.—All accounts and claims against this ship are to be sent in before 2 p.m. THIS DAY, 1st July, 1857. E. ROTTMANN and CO., agents, Circular Quay.

NOTICE to MERCHANTS and SHIPOWNERS—The Proprietors of the Patent Slip, Sussex-street, now take vessels on their slip at one-half of their former rates. Work done with despatch. Copper, metal, felt, and all kinds of materials for Ship-building, always on hand.

WHALEBOAT RACE to come off at 3 p.m. SATURDAY, the 1st August next, for a purse of 50 sovereigns, given by the Mayor, with a sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns each added, for all bona fide whaleboats pulling 5 oars, with steersman.

Course.—To start from off Fort Macquarie to a flag boat or vessel near the new Pyrmont Bridge, thence round Pinchgut, and back to the red buoy at Fort Macquarie.

Five entrances, and to start or no race.

Entrance to be made at the Victoria Hotel, Pitt-street, between 7 and 9 p.m., on MONDAY, 27th July.

SYDNEY YACHT CLUB.—Members are requested to take notice that the usual monthly meeting of the Club, to have taken place on Thursday next, is postponed until THURSDAY, the 9th instant, in order to give the Treasurer time to prepare his half-yearly statement of accounts, to lay before the Meeting on that evening. By order, WILLIAM T. BLAKNEY, secretary. Club-house, Exchange Hotel, 30th June.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Incorporated by Act of Council.—Notice is hereby given, that a half-yearly General Meeting of proprietors of the above Company, will be held at this Office, on FRIDAY, the 24th July next, at three o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors for the half-year ending 30th June, 1857; of electing two directors in the room of the Hon. Daniel Cooper, Esq., M.P., who has resigned, and of Ralph Mayer Robey, Esq., who retires by rotation; and two auditors in the room of the Hon. John Alexander, Esq., M.L.C., and of Thomas Whistler Smith, Esq., and of considering and determining such other business as may be brought before the meeting in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.

Candidates for the office of director are required to give notice in writing to the Board of Directors, fourteen days at the least before the day of election. By order of the board, JAMES PATERSON, manager. A. S. N. Co.'s Office, Sussex-street, Sydney, 1st July.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. BLAND.—A Preliminary Public Meeting will be held at the Royal Hotel, on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at three o'clock p.m., for the purpose of considering the steps which it may be considered desirable to take in order to carry into effect the warmly-expressed wishes of the many friends and admirers of Dr. BLAND, to present a Testimonial to him as a Tribute paid to the patriotic and disinterested labours of a long and, in every respect, a consistent career, devoted to the greatest improvements in our Political Constitutions; foremost amongst which were the introducing into them the principle of Responsibility to the People; a comprehensive revision of the Laws relating to the disposal of the Waste Lands of the colony; and, thirdly, Freedom of the Press of New South Wales.

Further, as regards the Social Progress of this Colony, to express the appreciation by the public of Dr. BLAND'S successful and unceasing efforts in respect to the foundation and progress of the earliest Educational and Benevolent Institutions of New South Wales, especially Sydney College and the Benevolent Asylum.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ARTHUR J. WHITESIDE will hear of his Uncle. Address J. H. W., HERALD Office.

A. Z.—The answers to this advertisement for a Bed-room and sitting-room with attendance, having been taken away by some one for whom they were not intended, be good to address again to DELTA, HERALD Office.

GEORGE UNDERLINE, of Baldock, per REGINA.—If this should meet your eye you are requested to call at the HERALD Office, where you will find a letter from your uncle, Mr. R. BLAZELY, of "The Oaks," who is very anxious upon your account.

JOHN TOBIN, per James Fernill, from near city of Kilkenny, landed at Moreton Bay.—Please send your address to the Rev. Dean COFFEY, Parramatta, for MARY BUTLER.

NOTICE.—Enquiry having been made of the Government respecting the undermentioned individuals, to whom certain property has been bequeathed,—Any person possessing information relative to the parties alluded to will please to communicate with the Inspector-General of Police.

JOSEPH TOMPKINS, per ship Charles Kerr, 1837. When last heard of was living in the service of Mr. James Walker, of Longbottom, near Sydney.

SAMUEL O'HARA, per ship Minerva (2), 1818, a native of Londonderry. Was living at Port Macquarie in the year 1838.

102, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

PHILIP RICHARDS, of Plymouth.—Write to your sister; or any person acquainted with him will confer a great favour on an anxious sister by writing to M. S. H., Post Office, Creswick's Creek, Victoria.

SHERIFFSTON, Morayshire.—If this should meet the eye of JAMES F. M'WILLIAM, he will hear of his brother WILLIAM by writing to the Northern Assurance Office, Melbourne.

WILLIAM ANNETS arrived in the colony on May 29th, 1857, in ship Herefordshire. If he will apply to Woolpack Inn, Brickfield-hill, Sydney, he will see his brother-in-law, WILLIAM SMITH.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Lessees and Managers, Messrs. HOWARD and JAS. SIMMONDS.—Great Attraction.—Two favorite Dramas, supported by the principal members of the Victoria and Lyceum star Companies, Messrs. Rogers, Burford, Bellair, Hill, Stewart, Maynard, and James Simmonds; Mesdames Hill, Crosby, Howard, Winterbottom, and Douglass. Mr. KOHLER, the celebrated instrumentalist.—THIS EVENING, Wednesday, July 1st, the performance will commence with the comedy, in two acts, of the PRISONER OF WAR. After which Mr. KOHLER, the celebrated instrumentalist, will execute one of his popular solos. To conclude with the interesting drama, in two acts, entitled ALL THAT GLITTER IS NOT GOLD.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessees and Managers, Messrs. JAMES SIMMONDS and HOWARD.—Second Night at this Theatre, of the star members of the BACKUS and RAYNER SERENADERS, Mr. Boley, Mr. T. P. Brower, Mr. Carson, and Mr. W. A. Porter.—Comic Drama! Negro Eccentricities! Broad Farce and Burlesque!—THIS EVENING, Wednesday, July 1st, the performance will commence with the interesting drama of the OLD GUARD; or, LOVE IN HUMBLE LIFE. Rosolaus, Mr. Joseph Rayner; Carlitz, Mr. W. H. Stephens; Christine, Mrs. Guerin. Ballad, Mr. John Howson. To be followed by LIFE IN A LOG HUT. Ballad—Norah M'Shane—D. F. Boley; Imitations of Popular Actors, Brower and W. A. Porter; Blue Tail Fly, Dave Carson; Sich a Getting Up Stairs Burlesque, Brower and Porter. Favour'te Dance, Miss Hart. After which the laughable farce of the FOX AND WOLF. To conclude with the Ethiopian burlesque, entitled OLD BOB RIDLEY, introducing plantation chorus and dance, by Porter, Brower, Carson, and Boley.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Lessees Messrs. Howard and James Simmonds.—Madame ANNA BISHOP'S Farewell Engagement, prior to departure for South America.

In consequence of the enthusiastic reception accorded the Opera of LUCRETIA BORGIA last night, it will be repeated on THURSDAY NEXT, July 2nd, with its full and powerful cast, embracing Madame Anna Bishop, Madame Sara Flower, M. Laglaise, Mr. Farquharson, and Mr. John Gregg.

TO ARTISTS.—VICTORIAN SOCIETY OF FINE ARTS.—Exhibition of Paintings and Works of Art. The first annual exhibition of this Society will be held at Melbourne in November next. Artists are invited to contribute their works for exhibition. The exhibition will be restricted to the productions of colonial artists. Full information may be obtained by application to the honorary secretary. JOHN SHILLINOLAW, 71, Swanston-street, Melbourne.

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.—The Museum will be opened to the public, on Mondays and Thursdays, between the hours of 10 and 4, commencing on MONDAY next, July 6th. By order of the Board, GEORGE FRENCH ANGAS, secretary.

MR. W. CLARK'S QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY.—Non-subscribers admitted by ticket, which may be had at the Royal Polytechnic.

QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY every Wednesday Evening, at the Royal Polytechnic, 205, Pitt-street South.

SYDNEY BETHEL UNION.—The monthly meeting of the General Committee will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock precisely, in the Mariners' Temporary Church, Circular Quay. Commanders of vessels favourable to the institution, are respectfully invited to attend. L. E. THRELKELD, Minister, No. 8, Premier-terrace, William-street.

SYDNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Monthly Meeting of Members will be held here, TO-MORROW (Thursday), at 3 p.m. ALEXANDER THOMSON, secretary. Exchange, 1st July.

ELECTORAL REFORM LEAGUE.—A meeting of the Committee will be held at the Exchange Hotel, THIS EVENING, Wednesday, July 1st, at half-past 7 o'clock, to make arrangements for the proposed public meeting.

ELECTORAL REFORM LEAGUE.—A Meeting will be held at the Robin Hood, South Head Road, on THURSDAY Evening next, at half-past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing a local committee in connection with the above association. June 30th, 1857.

FLOODS ON THE HUNTER.—TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY.—Sir,—We, the undersigned, request that you will be pleased to convene a Public Meeting of the Citizens of Sydney, on as early a day as is convenient, for the purpose of considering and determining what measures shall be adopted for affording relief to the sufferers from the recent calamitous Floods in the Hunter River District.

SAM. COHEN	H. KENT
R. JONES	J. W. BUCKLAND, Jr.
FELIX WILSON	G. WIGRAM ALLEN
J. A. PATERSON	J. V. LAVERS
TILMOUTH F. DYE	ALEX. M'ARTHUR
SAMUEL D. GORDON	R. C. WEEKES
JOHN V. BARNARD	A. CAMPBELL
GEO. REES	W. DEAN
CLARK IRVING	JOHN MACINTOSH
JOHN WEST	JAMES DICKSON
THOS. BEPTERIDGE	W. R. PIDDINGTON.

Town Hall, King-street, Sydney, 25th June, 1857.

In accordance with the terms of the above Requisition, I hereby give notice, that a Public Meeting of the Citizens of Sydney, will be holden at the School of Arts, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, the 2nd day of July, at seven o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of considering and determining what measures shall be adopted, for affording relief to the sufferers from the recent calamitous Floods in the Hunter River District.

GEORGE THORNTON, Mayor.

The Committee respectfully request the presence and assistance of the Ladies of Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held in the Office, new Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of July, at 2 o'clock, to receive the report of the directors for the half-year ended 30th June, and to elect two directors in the room of William Fanning, Esq., who retires by rotation (but is eligible for re-election), and Alfred Spry, Esq., resigned. Candidates for the vacancies in the direction are required by the 47th clause of the deed of settlement to give notice, in writing, to the Board, fourteen days previous to the day of election, of their willingness to act in the event of being duly elected. JOHN D. GIBSON, Secretary. Sydney, 24th June.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY.—This Bank will be closed for the usual half-yearly balance on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 1st and 2nd proximo. Customers are requested to send in their passbooks. ZACHARY INGOLD, manager. Sydney, 27th June.

CLEVELAND-STREET, REDFERN.—A Meeting will be held at the Stirling Castle, Cleveland-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, at 7 o'clock in the evening, in conformity with a resolution passed at a previous meeting relative to the repairs of the above street, sufficient funds having been procured to make a commencement. All who are interested are requested to attend.

GRAFTON STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the twenty-seventh clause of the Deed of Settlement of this Company, the Half-yearly General Meeting of the proprietors will be held at the Office of Messrs. KIRCHNER and CO., 1, Wynyard-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 31st July, at Noon. Sydney, 30th June, 1857.

ACADEMY of FOREIGN LANGUAGES.—Lessons in French, German, and Italian. Conversation Classes once a week. Terms on application. No. 5, Edgeworth-place, Short-street, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

ABBOTSFORD SCHOOL, Waverley, conducted by Mr. HENRY BROWN.—The house is within half a mile of the sea, and by its healthful and commodious situation enables Mr. Brown to carry out more fully than formerly his views with respect to the physical education of his pupils—of not inferior importance to their mental culture.

Careful instruction is imparted in Italian, French, English, classics, mathematics, geography, and history.

The number of boarders is limited to ten; of day pupils to five.

Terms, £15 per quarter; washing, one guinea.

N.B. Pupils are reminded that the school duties re-commence on MONDAY, the 20th July.

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Camperdown Cottage, Newtown Road.—Mr. ROBT. MAYHEW desires respectfully to acquaint his numerous friends and supporters, and the parents and guardians of youth generally, that he has removed from Pitt-street, Sydney, to the above delightful and commodious residence.

He has been induced to do so on account of the complaints which have hitherto been made of the unhealthy position in which his school was situated, and the limited accommodation which a city premises afforded for those athletic games, in which it is so desirable, for the maintenance of health and cheerfulness, that boys should engage.

Mr. M. has just erected a large and well ventilated school-room, and has portioned off from his premises a spacious playground, feeling deeply the importance, whilst requiring a close and regular application to study, of providing for the comfort of the young gentlemen entrusted to his care.

Mr. M. having been so long engaged in the work of tuition in Sydney, thinks it scarcely necessary to state that he has for 24 years been an instructor of youth, in the early part of which time he occupied the post of tutor in a first-class Addiscombe School; and on his arrival in this colony was employed for a considerable period in the establishment of W. T. Cape, Esq.

The following is the scale of terms which, owing to the change from town to country, Mr. M. is happy to be able to propose:—

Day pupils	...	4 guineas per quarter
Boarders, under 12 years	...	60 guineas per annum
Ditto, under 14 years	...	70 ditto ditto
Ditto, above 14 years	...	80 ditto ditto
Weekly boarders	...	£50 per annum
Day ditto	...	£33 ditto.

N.B. The business of the School will be resumed on MONDAY, July 13th.

EDUCATION.—The duties of Miss DELOHERY'S Establishment will be resumed on THURSDAY, 2nd July, 1857.

EDUCATION.—The Wife and Daughter of a Clergyman, residing within an easy distance of Sydney, receive six Young Ladies to educate; terms and references on application. Address S. A. D., Mason's, Parramatta.

GLEBE ROAD.—The duties of Miss M. BOWEN'S School will be resumed on MONDAY, July 6th. References permitted to Lady Stephen, and the Rev. W. M. Cowper, M.A.

LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, Wimbledon Cottage, Parramatta Road, Burwood. Mrs. WOODGATE begs to inform parents and guardians, desirous of placing their children at school, she is prepared to receive at the above establishment a limited number of pupils. Terms moderate.

LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, Irrawang Cottage, Raymond Terrace.—The Young Ladies of this establishment will resume their studies on MONDAY, 6th July.

Mrs. MACGILLIVRAY is happy to inform friends formerly applying, or parents seeking a suitable school, that she can now accommodate six more boarders. Her system of education, the result of careful investigation and long experience, includes the moral, intellectual, and physical training of her pupils. Terms, references, and all particulars forwarded to inquirers.

MADAME DUBOST and MISS POTTS, will resume the duties of their establishment on MONDAY, the 13th of July. 129, Elizabeth-street North.

MISSES DODD'S School will be re-opened on the 1st July. Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

MRS. FRANK ANDREWS, professor of singing, 35, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst. Terms, 6 guineas per quarter.

MR. CANE'S Commercial School will re-open on MONDAY, July 6th. Stanley-street, Hyde Park.

PARRAMATTA.—Seminary for Young Ladies.—Mrs. CLIFT begs to inform her numerous friends and the public generally that she has at length succeeded in obtaining very eligible and commodious premises, which are very centrally situated. A larger number of boarders can by this change be accommodated, and the comfort of pupils will be materially promoted. The duties of the school will be resumed on the 15th of July.

ST. MARK'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, ALEXANDRIA.—

VISITOR:

The Rev. JOHN WOOLLEY, D.C.L., Principal of Sydney University, late Fellow of University College, Oxford.

PRINCIPAL:

The Rev. GEORGE F. M'ARTHUR, Incumbent of St. Mark's.

MASTERS:

1. Classical.—The Rev. W. J. M. Hillyar, B.A., late of Brasenose College, Oxford.
2. Mathematical.—Mr. John Kinloch, B.A., University of Sydney.
3. German.—
4. French.—Mr. Penny.
5. Music.—Mr. Harwood, Royal Academy of Music, London.
6. Drawing.—Mr. S. T. Gill.
7. Dancing.—Mr. Clarke.

In this institution education attempts to originate and foster such habits of thinking and acting as will finally become developed in the conduct of Christian gentlemen. Instruction aims to qualify its subjects for a successful university career.

The entire economy of the institution is under the personal direction of the Principal, who is immediately responsible for all matters connected with the management and discipline of the school.

FEES.

Day pupils ... ... £25 per annum, exclusive of drawing and dancing, which, being mechanical accomplishments, require an extra charge. It is optional with each pupil to take these lessons or not.

Extra fee for drawing ... £2 per quarter, and cost of materials.

Ditto for dancing ... £1 per quarter.

The only other extra charges are for books and stationery.

All fees are payable quarterly, in advance.

VACATIONS.

Five weeks at Christmas; four weeks at Midwinter; and one week at Easter, to commence on Easter Monday.

IN CONNEXION WITH ST. MARK'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, ALEXANDRIA.

The Rev. GEORGE F. M'ARTHUR receives a limited number of Private Pupils into residence at St. Mark's Parsonage; where, whilst all the advantages of a private home are enjoyed, a stimulus to diligent effort is created and sustained by their admission to the Classes of the St. Mark's Collegiate School.

FEES FOR PRIVATE PUPILS.

For pupils resident during vacations ... £100 per annum

For pupils non-resident during vacations £80 per annum.

These fees are inclusive of the Collegiate School terms, as set forth in the foregoing prospectus, and exclusive of any charges which may arise for medical advice or medicines.

In all cases the fees are payable quarterly, in advance. Three months' notice to be given prior to the removal of any pupil, or one quarter's fees will be required.

REQUIREMENTS.

Each pupil must bring with him two white counterpanes, three pairs of sheets, three pillow cases, three blankets, one pillow, six towels, together with an ample supply of such clothing as will enable him at all times to maintain his appearance as a young gentleman.

Each article of clothing and bedding must be clearly marked with the pupil's name in full.

THE WINDSOR COMMERCIAL SCHOOL will re-open on July 1st. The terms for boarders are as follows:—

1st Class	... ...	60 guineas per annum
2nd ditto	... ...	50 ditto ditto
Junior ditto	... ...	40 ditto ditto.

Pupils intended for the Professions or the University have the advantage of separate classes. Latin, French, Italian, and drawing are each charged one guinea per quarter.

Terms for Day Pupils.

1st Class	... ...	12 guineas per annum
2nd ditto	... ...	10 ditto ditto
Junior ditto	... ...	8 ditto ditto.

The above include all charges for washing, books, and stationery. No extras. J. KENNEDY, proprietor. There are only two vacancies for boarders.

REMOVAL.—Miss MOORE begs to inform her kind friends and patrons that she has removed from Denison House to those delightfully situated premises on the heights of Woolloomooloo known as Orwell House, the residence of W. Manning, Esq., late Attorney-General, where she intends to continue her scholastic duties with the same zeal, attention, and energy wherewith she has ever tried to discharge that sacred trust.

Miss MOORE will be ready to receive her pupils on MONDAY, the 6th of July. Vacancies for four boarders and eight day pupils.

BALMAIN.—COMMERCIAL and CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—The inhabitants of Balmain are informed that a School of superior class is now established in that locality, where a sound commercial and classical education may be obtained for their sons, on very moderate terms. Prospectuses and references may be obtained, and the principal seen daily, between 3 and 4, at the Scots Church, Darling-street, Balmain, where the school, for the present, is conducted.

HIGH SCHOOL, Paddington.—Boarders will be received by the Head Master, at his residence, on the day previous to the re-opening of the school, which will take place on the 7th instant, when Certificates of Merit will be awarded to those pupils whose names have been published, as "distinguished for proficiency" at the late examination. R. MACDONNELL, Head Master.

MR. STANLEY begs to inform his Friends and Pupils that he intends to resume tuition in Music on THURSDAY, July 2nd. Mr. S. has removed to 19, Macquarie-street South, near Lyons-terrace.

Price One Shilling.

THE MONTH, THIS DAY, CONTAINS:—

1.—Art Education in Australia
2.—My Ferry Boat
3.—The World of Books:—
   English Literature
   German ditto
   French ditto
4.—Reviews:—
   Norton's Australian Essays
   Our Illustrated Books
   Principles of Representation
5.—Life Leases—page the first
6.—Poetry:—
   Eden Land
   Our Australian Land
   The Seasons
7.—On the Habits of the Water Mole, by George Bennett, Esq., F.L.S.
8.—Special Report of Lecture on Coleridge—first part
9.—Institutes' Chronicle
10.—Musical and Dramatic Summary
11.—Music and the Drama at Home (our own correspondent)
12.—Learned Societies—Australian Items
13.—Wine and Walnuts
14.—Notes and Queries
15.—Our Letter Home
16.—Answers to Correspondents.

J. R. CLARKE, 205, George-street.

THIS DAY, at noon, will be published, THE MONTH, Number One, edited by F. Fowler. Price, One Shilling. Post free to any part of the colony, One Shilling and Threepence. J. CLARKE, Publisher, 205, George-street.

BRADSHAW'S Railway Guide for July, published THIS DAY. Sold everywhere. Office, 6 and 8, Church-hill.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY, J. COX and CO.'S Second Quarterly Priced List for 1857, embracing all the newest works of popular interest, and a most comprehensive catalogue of standard books on theology, biblical criticism, &c., GRATIS! Posted to any part of the colony upon receipt of two penny stamps.

J. COX and CO., booksellers, &c.

111, George-street, Sydney, July 1st, 1857.

MORDAN'S Copying Machines, Books, Ink, Oil, and drying paper, copying paper. J. COX and CO., 111, George-street.

STEPHENS' Blue Black Inks, Morrell's Registration Inks, and Ink Powders. J. COX and CO., 111, George-street.

OFFICE Inkstands, of every description, ebony, glass, and metal. J. COX and CO., 111, George-street.

BOOKBINDING, Engraving, Machine Ruling, executed on the premises. J. COX and CO., 111, George-street.

LEDGERS, Journals, and Account Books, of every description, a further supply just received. J. COX and CO., 111, George-street.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, for May 1st, expected daily per Columbian. J. COX and CO., 111, George-street.

BIOGRAPHY of Madame ANNA BISHOP; also, a Sketch of Bochsa's Life. Price One Shilling, post free. JAMES FRYER, 322, George-street, and at the Railway Stations.

LOST, at the Masonic Ball, a Red Coral Bracelet. Finder rewarded at 69, Phillip-street.

LOST, on 1st instant, between the School of Arts and the Railway Station, a Handkerchief, containing three lady's dresses. Any one who will deliver the same to Mr. JOHN CALDWELL, grocer, opposite the School of Arts, will receive £1 reward. June 15th.

STRAYED into my Paddock on the 17th June, a Chesnut Horse, small star on forehead, branded IN on off side of neck, apparently N on near side rump. The owner can have the same by paying the expenses. JOHN WEBB, Farmer's Arms, Parramatta Road.

CAUTION.—I hereby caution the public against negotiating a Cheque drawn by Mr. James Dickson on the Bank of New South Wales for £13 13s., No. 104,863, as payment has been stopped at the Bank. JOHN GEORGE DICKSON.

THE GENTLEMAN who took a brown top Coat, by mistake, on board of the Dove on Friday evening, is requested to forward the same to H. T. WILSON and CO., No. 2, Margaret-street.

DEVA BALL.—Lost at the above, a Waterproof Reversible Coat. The person who took the same by mistake, will oblige by returning it to Mr. DE LISSA, 66, Castlereagh-street.

NOTICE.—The German Band is ready to attend Parties and Balls at any notice, and we live at 55, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo. The bandmaster's name is Mr. C. APPEL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in consequence of the retirement from the firm of Mr. STUART A. DONALDSON, and the decease of the late Mr. JAMES DONALDSON, the business of the undersigned will from and after this date be conducted by Mr. JAMES EDWIN GRAHAM, under the style of DONALDSON, GRAHAM, and CO., who are authorised to liquidate all claims, if any, upon the late firm, and to receive all debts due to the same. DONALDSON and CO., 3, Pitt-street. 30th June, 1857.

NOTICE.—I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any of my crew. J. ROBERTS, master ship Araminta.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—The business of H. KYEZOR, watchmaker, to No. 4, Jamison-street. F. JONES.

MELBOURNE.—Mr. W. FAIRFAX having resigned the Agency of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD from 30th June (up to which time he will collect the accounts), Messrs. GORDON and GOTCH, News Agents, 99, Collins-street, have been appointed, who will supply subscribers at £1 per quarter. Advertisements for insertion in the HERALD forwarded by first steamer. July 1st, 1857.

SYDNEY OPTHALMIC INSTITUTION for Diseases of the Eye. Apply to Dr. BERNCASTLE, 10, Wynyard-square, 9 to 11.

W. J. JOHNSON and CO., 37, Pitt-street. Piano-fortes repaired, tuned, lent on hire, and removed.

TO PUBLICANS, and all whom it may concern.—WILLIAM BROWN, cordial manufacturer, 235, Elizabeth-street, Sydney. N.B.—JOHN CARRY, late salesman, has nothing more to do with this establishment.

THE MAYOR'S BALL.—Mr. J. J. NATHAN, of the firm of Nathan and Co., Costumiers to her Majesty and the Royal Italian Opera, London, has the honour to announce that he has just arrived in Sydney, with a consignment of choice and valuable Characteristic and Fancy Costumes, which will shortly be on exhibition for hire. Parties desirous of selecting previous to the exhibition of the same, will please communicate with J. CROSBY, 322, George-street, next E. S. A. & Co. Bank.

£100 WANTED, on mortgage, for 3 years, at 8 per cent. Address L. C., HERALD Office.

£850.—REQUIRED, this Sum, on mortgage of freehold security of ample value, for three, or five, or seven years. Apply to M. CONSETT STEPHEN, solicitor, 56, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

A MASTER of fourteen years' colonial and coasting experience is open for Engagement either as Master or Mate. Address W. B., HERALD Office.

A GENTLEMAN desires a comfortable home with a private family, living within twenty minutes' walk of the Circular Quay. Address MERCHANT, Box 278, Post Office.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN wishes to take in Families' Washing; can be highly recommended. Address to Mrs. KNIGHT, Post Office, Newtown.

A GOOD young English Person wants a situation as Nurse, in town or country. Mrs. CAPPS, King-st.

A LADY accustomed to Tuition wishes a Situation as Governess. She is competent to instruct in English, French, and Music, with the Rudiments of German. Address B. T. Z., Post Office, Sydney.

A UNIVERSITY MAN desires an engagement as Resident or Visiting Tutor; to teach classics, mathematics and modern languages. For reference, &c., address V. X., care of N. D. STENHOUSE, Esq., 19, Elizabeth-street.

BOOKKEEPING.—An experienced double entry Bookkeeper, part of whose time is disengaged, would be happy to adjust complicated accounts, prepare balance sheets, or keep any tradesman's books, &c., &c. Address J. J., HERALD Office.

CLERK.—Wanted a Junior Clerk; must write a good hand. Apply, between 2 and 3 p.m., This Day, HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

GOOD HANDS Wanted at the Ropework. Apply at S. PHILLIPS', Ariel House, Haymarket.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, to go to Camden. Apply THIS MORNING, at 100, Princes-street.

GENERAL House Servant wanted. Apply, after 10 a.m., to SANDS and KENNY, 231, George-street.

MASTER WANTED, for the schooner Emily Jane. J. C. and G. DIBBS, Campbell's Wharf.

PLASTERERS.—Wanted, 2 steady Hands. Apply to JAMES CHAMBERS, Redfern-street, Redfern.

REQUIRED, a young Lady, as Nursery Governess, capable of instructing in English, music and dancing. Application to A. B., Post Office, Balmain.

REQUIRED, at the General Post Office Hotel, Barmaid and Kitchen Maid.

RESIDENT or VISITING TUTOR.—A Gentleman, capable of imparting a sound English, Classical, and Mathematical Education, is open to an engagement. Box 204, Post Office, Sydney.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY and DISPENSARY.—There being vacancies in connection with the Dispensary, gentlemen who are desirous of being candidates are requested to forward their applications, accompanied by testimonials, diplomas, &c., to the Rev. A. H. STEPHEN, at the Infirmary, on or before MONDAY, the 6th July, at noon. Information as to the duties to be performed can be obtained from the house surgeon.

SURVEYORS.—Wanted to place with, either in town or country, a respectable Youth, aged 17. He draws well, and has a good knowledge of business. Apply SURVEYOR, HERALD Office.

SHIPWRIGHTS WANTED, at MORT'S Dry Dock.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a good Hand. G. ETHERIDGE, Haymarket.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A Gentleman to instruct youths, and a Lady to instruct pupils, of various ages. Apply respectively to the Rev. and Mrs. D. P. M. HULBERT, Clifford-street House, Goulburn.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted, a clever Person, of good business habits, to take the management of the making-up department and to superintend the work-room in connection with the millinery. To a thoroughly competent person salary liberal. FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES.

TO PROPRIETORS of SHEEP.—A young married Man, without a family, wishes for a comfortable home with the above, his services, and also a house will be given. The north preferred. Address W. C., No. 2, College-buildings, Jamison-street.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a Junior Hand. JAMES THOMPSON, 116, Pitt-street.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a Young Man who thoroughly understands the Haberdashery department. COUTIN and GRIFFITHS, King-street.

WANTED, a competent Miller for the country. Apply at Messrs. J. W. and S. THOMPSON'S, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a Boat, copper fastened; price to be moderate. Address, with price, T. C. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Kitchenman, and to make himself otherwise useful. Star Hotel, Macquarie-place.

WANTED, a respectable Man as Barman, who can produce good character; also, a General Servant, with a good reference. Apply to No. 26, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply to Mrs. TUCKER, Fiavelle's Houses, Lower Fort-street.

WANTED, a Publican's License. Apply to Mr. HAMILTON, butcher, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a Female General Servant. Steam Engine Inn, 516, George-street South.

WANTED, a respectable Business Youth, acquainted with Sydney. Apply at 42, Kent-street, Gas-lane.

WANTED, a first-rate Pastry Cook; none other need apply, at POOLE'S, 143, George-street.

WANTED, an Assistant Clerk who writes a good hand, and quick at accounts. W. PRITCHARD, Union Wharf.

WANTED, a smart active Boy, to drive a milk cart, and serve milk, and make himself otherwise generally useful. Apply to DENIS MARTIN, Paddington Dairy.

WANTED to Purchase, a Cargo of Coals. ROBERT KING, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a Young Person as Nursery Governess, to superintend the education of two little girls. Apply, personally, between the hours of 10 and 12 a.m., to THOMAS ALLEN, King-street West.

WANTED, a Female General House Servant. Good wages. Apply at 34, or 691, Lower George-street.

WANTED, Two good Plasterers, to proceed to Liverpool. Apply to J. GRANEY, 48, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a situation as Dressmaker. C. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED for a School, a Gentleman competent to teach writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping, and to assist in the ordinary duties of a classical and commercial School. Apply to Mr. WOOLLS, George-street, Parramatta. Satisfactory testimonials will be required. June 30th, 1857.

WANTED, a situation, by a Man and his Wife—the Husband as Gardener, the Woman as Laundress; reference can be made to R. M. Robey, Esq., Linthorpe, Newtown, where they have been living three years and eight months. Apply WILLIAM GREY, care of Mr. Mummery, chemist, Newtown.

WANTED, a Mutton Butcher. Apply to HENRY POTTER, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, a Single Man as Farm Labourer. Apply to Mr. BENNETT, 32, Stanley-street.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply to JAMES WEIR, 66, William-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Female, a situation as professed Cook. Address A. D., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a thorough General Servant. Apply to Mrs. COLIN MACKENZIE, 81, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a respectable Woman, as professed Cook. Apply to the Housekeeper, at Government House.

WANTED, a Protestant General Servant; English, Scotch, or Australian. Apply No. 15, Macquarie-street South, near Lyons-terrace.

WANTED, two Mutton Butchers. PHILLIP M'CARROLL, butcher, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, a Married Couple, without incumbrance, the woman as cook and laundress, the man to work in a garden and make himself generally useful. Apply to Mr. MACDONNELL, Point Piper Road, Paddington.

WANTED, a strong Girl to Nurse a Baby and to make herself useful. Apply 5, Short-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a good Laundress. Apply to A. COOPER, wine merchant, Haymarket.

WANTED, a Female Servant. Apply to Mrs. FERNANDEZ, Sir Maurice O'Connell, Riley-street.

WANTED, a Female, as Cook and Laundress. Green Dragon Inn, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a Waitress. Apply at BARREY'S coffee-rooms, 357, George-street.

WANTED, a Situation, as Clerk, or to manage a business in the general line, understands the grocery, drapery, &c., &c., no objection to the country. Address A. E. C., Post Office.

WANTED, a Coachman. Apply to Dr. MULLER, 81, Elizabeth-street, between the hours of 3 and 4 in the afternoon.

WANTED, a Bushman, one able to split fence and shingle. J. C. GLUE, 48, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a Nursemaid. Apply to Mrs. DAINTREY, Smart's Cottages, Upper William-street.

WANTED, a Jobbing Plasterer. Apply to Mr. M'CARTY, Coachmaker, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a Married Couple: either the man or woman must be a good cook. Apply, with testimonial of ability and sobriety, to Mrs. PAWSEY, Registry Office, 22, King-street.

WANTED, Four Labourers. Apply, from 10 to 12 this morning, to Mrs. PAWSEY, Registry Office, 22, King-street.

WANTED, a Horse Driver to drive on the Goulburn Road. Apply at the Woolpack Inn, Haymarket. None but a competent hand need apply.

WANTED, a Waiter to make himself generally useful. Apply at 46, Castlereagh-street. C. FISCHER.

WANTED, a respectable middle-aged Woman as Nurse. Apply to Mrs. ARMITAGE, No. 3, Lyons-terrace.

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SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Parties desirous of subscribing to the HERALD can be supplied by the following recognised NEWS' AGENTS, who are authorised to give their own receipts for payments:—

Messrs. Purdriss and Co.		Balmain
Mr. T. Lowty	...	Brickfield-hill
F. Lorier	...	South Head Road
C. Fallick	...	Newtown
F. Maclean	...	Rushcutter's Bay
William Abraham	...	Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, and Pitt-Town.
E. Mason	...	Parramatta
James Manfield	...	Smithfield
E. Goertz	...	Liverpool
Thomas Fisher	...	Campbelltown
George Pope	...	Kissing Point, Ryde
R. Blair	...	East and West Maitland
John Wisdom	...	Morpeth
B. Doherty	...	Raymond Terrace
C. Cottrell	...	Penrith, Emu, and St. Mary's
P. Codner	...	Petersham, and 624 George-street South
P. M'Grath	...	Longbottom, Concord, &c.
James Dole	...	Camperdown
W. Davey	...	North Shore
Peter Munro	...	No. 25, Woolloomooloo-st.
John Airs	...	Clyde-street, Miller's Point.
Thomas Grace	...	Near the Toll Bar, Waverly.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Office,—Exchange-buildings, George-street.
CAPITAL, £130,000.
DIRECTORS:
John Fairfax, Esq., Chairman.
Samuel D. Gordon, Esq., M. L. A. | The Honorable Jacob L. Montefiore, M. L. C.
James Henderson, Esq. | John B. Watt, Esq.
The Honorable Edward Knox, Esq., M. L. C.
Marine Surveyor—Captain W. B. Deloitte.
Agents and Surveyors at Newcastle—Messrs. Bingle and Son.
Surveyor at Auckland, New Zealand—Captain Alexander Grange.
The Directors meet every Wednesday, for the despatch of general business, at 11 o'clock; and on other days at a quarter before 1 o'clock to receive applications for Insurances. Risks taken on vessels forty-five tons register and upwards.
RATES OF PREMIUM BY FIRST-CLASS VESSELS.
(Free from average unless general, or the ship be stranded.)

	Guineas per cent.		Guineas per cent.
Great Britain	2	Port Cooper	3
China	2½	Wide Bay	2
Manila	2½	Clarence River	2
India	2½	Moreton Bay	1½
Java	2	Twofold Bay	¾
Mauritius	2	Panbula	1
Cape of Good Hope	2½	Port Phillip	1½
Valparaiso	2	Ditto, per steamer	¾
California	2	Adelaide	1½
Auckland	1½	Hobart Town	1
Port Nicholson	2	Launceston	1½
Nelson	2½	Circular Head	2
Port Otago	2½		

GOLD AND SPECIE.

Port Phillip	1	Great Britain	2
Ditto per steamer	½	Singapore	2

Policies on goods, gold, and specie, to Great Britain, are granted in triplicate, payable in London, in case of loss, if required.
TIME RISKS ON FIRST-CLASS VESSELS.
3 Months .... 3 Guineas per cent.
Months .... Guineas per cent.
Whaling voyages .... 10 Guineas per cent.
The usual brokerage of 5 per cent. allowed.
N.B.—Goods stowed on deck are not covered by the Company's policies.

CAUTION TO PAWNBROKERS, Watchmakers, and the Public.—Stolen from the engine-room of Messrs. T. Barker and Co., on Friday forenoon last, a Silver Lever Watch, maker's name C. Brodie, No 1369. A reward of £2 will be given for the recovery of the watch, and £5 for the conviction of the thief. JOHN BURKE.

MEMBERS of the HORTICULTURAL and AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY are reminded that the SYDNEY MAGAZINE OF SCIENCE AND ART, published on the 15th of every month, will contain, by authority, the Proceedings and Transactions of that Society. The first number has just been issued, containing amongst other valuable matter, the History of the Formation of the Society, its Rules and By-laws, and the Opening Address of the President, his Excellency, Sir William Denison.
The Magazine may be obtained of the publisher, JAMES W. WAUGH, 139, George-street, nearly opposite the Exchange Hotel and London Chartered Bank.
Single numbers, 1s. 3d. each; subscribers paying in advance, 12s. per annum.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, MAGAZINES &c.—WM. DAWSON and SONS, Wholesale and Retail Booksellers and Newsvenders, 74, Cannon-street, City, London, established 1809. Orders for English Books, Magazines, Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., punctually attended to, and despatched by first mails to all parts of India, China, and Australia.
Remittance, or reference in London for payment, to accompany all orders.

MR. WILLIAM GRITTON, late of Fairy Meadow, Wollongong, and Mr. ALFRED NEWMAN, late of Hinton, Hunter River, have THIS DAY entered into partnership as general commission agents, under the style of Gritton and Newman. Stores at the Commercial Wharf, King-street, Sydney. Sydney, May 1, 1856.

CIRCULAR.—MORT and CO.'S Cattle Yards, Collingwood Railway Station, Liverpool. Mort and Co. beg to notify that they have established sale yards for stock of every description, at Collingwood Railway Station, Liverpool; and having made the most complete arrangements to secure good paddocks, plentiful supply of water, and convenient yards, with commodious slaughter-houses adjoining, every facility will be afforded for the most advantageous disposal of stock committed to their care.

RUSHCUTTERS BAY AND DARLING POINT.—Mr. F. M'LEAN, of the Post Office, corner of Darling Point Road, will receive subscribers for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in the above localities at £1 per quarter.

WINDSOR, RICHMOND, WILBERFORCE, and PITT-TOWN.—Mr. WILLIAM ABRAHAM, George-street, Windsor, having succeeded Mr. Harmer in the news agency of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, begs to remind his subscribers that their papers will be delivered on the arrival of the coach. Mr. JOHN DUCKER will still deliver the HERALD at Richmond. Advertisements for insertion in the HERALD received by Mr. ABRAHAM, Windsor; and Mr. DUCKER, Richmond. Single copies of the HERALD, 4d.

METALLING ROAD.—Tenders will be received at the office of the Penrith Road Trust Commissioners, in Penrith, until MONDAY, the sixth of July next, from persons willing to contract for the Metalling Six Hundred (600) Lineal Yards of road, near Mickenburg, on the Great Western Road. Any further information as to dimensions may be obtained on application to the undersigned. By order of the Commissioners. J. KING LETHBRIDGE; secretary. 22nd June.

PERSONS TRAVELLING from Sydney into the country can be provided with Saddle-horses, Gigs, Carriages, and Dogcarts, on very liberal terms, and first-rate style, from ANDREW PAYTEN, Australian Arms Hotel, Parramatta.

A VOICE FROM AUSTRALIA TO THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

THE Countess of Jersey, in her Memoirs of Hungary, says, that the Hungarian nobility before the unhappy catastrophe of the Russian intervention, were like spoiled children, from being over and over petted. They had almost every species of privilege and advantage that has ever been known among men. There was a certain happy prestige about the Magyar which followed him everywhere. He was beloved by woman, envied by man: he knew nothing of taxes, passports, policemen, or anything that was at all disagreeable: he passed his life jingling his spurs and twirling his moustaches, dancing, singing, riding, driving, shooting, fishing, boating, revelling, love-making, and speechifying. He was a sort of compound of the feudal noble Britain of seventy years since; and the *beau sabreur of the French empire*. This may be very true; but as all these privileges were no longer in accordance with the spirit of the age, they have been voluntarily abolished. By who? Not by the serfs, neither by the Emperor of Austria, but by the nobility itself; for it was the aristocracy, and not their oppressed vassals, who raised the standard of revolt in 1848, and who have been only conquered by treason and Russian intervention, though not till 100,000 expiated their lives. Therefore it is clear that the struggle in which the nobility *a tête* engaged was not, as the Austrian would like to say, an attempt to prolong the hateful domination over the slaves, Croats, Germans, and others; but it was for rational and enlightened liberty—for equality before the law, and the universal good.

Austria has reason to be thankful, though she is too vain to acknowledge it, at the existence and support of Hungary! If she were not, the Austrians would be infallibly swallowed up centuries ago by the Turks, who were already with an army of 300,000 men before the doors of Vienna, and only through the bravery of the Hungarians, under the command of the famous Hunyady, not only forced to withdraw, but were totally defeated and driven back so far as Varna, where the Hungarian hero fell in defence of Austria.

And in 1740, when Charles VI., the last male heir of the house of Hapsburg, died, another attempt was made to dismember Austria. Prussia disputed the spoils, till Maria Theresa had scarcely a foot of ground on which to give birth to Joseph II. Hungary, faithful to her national loyalty, was found alone to aid the Empress, and rescue Europe. Prussia was obliged to withdraw, solely by Hungarian arms, and Austria arose from her abasement and regained all she had lost.

Let us, therefore, agree that the existence of the kingdom of Hungary, with its free constitution, is a political necessity. It is indeed, perhaps, the only means by which the State can be endeared to its motley population, and by which the various interests and nationalities can be conciliated and attached by a better tie than that of conquest. By the honourable pride of forming part of a great Empire, and by the strong moral tie of grateful loyalty to a wise government. By the force of public opinion, and by mutual benefits. Because the experiment of 1849 did not succeed, it is not a fair inference that it would have failed, if made under happier auspices.

It is quite natural that the Hungarians, who had given up their superannuated constitution, to take part in that of a great empire, will hardly be content to sink into political nothingness. How would Scotland have felt in 1707, when her Parliament was taken away from her?

How would Ireland have felt when her corrupt Assembly sold itself, for the last time, in 1801, if she had been allowed no future share in the Government?

Is the Italian who now shudders at Austrian rule, ever likely to love it better if he is allowed no share in the management of his own affairs? since every other means have been tried to bind him except liberal concession, why not try that?

Prussia is the natural enemy of Austria, and, in spite of her loyalty and her benefits, Austria is afraid of her. There is not, and cannot be, any real cordiality between them, and it is clear as day that the natural alliances of Austria are to be sought in Germany.

On the 4th of March, 1849, the constituent Assembly, which had been held at Kremsir, in Moravia—because, after the glorious victory of the Hungarians, Vienna was held unsafe—was formally dissolved, and the Emperor published a constitution for the whole empire. The people rejoiced, and thinking men believed that they saw their best hopes realised in this solemn recognition of their liberties. The revolutionary spirit in Austria was appeased. The Germans, Sclavonians, Croats, and Wallachians, joyfully furnished troops and money for the war against Hungary; and the Constitution has been abolished. Not a single thing was done to see to modify it, but the whole fabric, which had served as a shelter from the Hungarian storm, was destroyed immediately that the storm had passed by, thus recalling to the people the memories, at once sad and glorious, of 1813, when the same promises of liberal institutions were made to the German people to induce them to rise against Napoleon. They did rise, thus inspired by the hope of national liberty. Napoleon fell—and the people got nothing.

Austrian statesmen are apt to complain of want of confidence, and they seem to forget that it is like friendship—

"All like the purchase—few the price will pay."

Confidence must be reciprocal, and it is hardly fair to ask the people for their trust, in the same breath which tells them that the promises of their monarch and their Ministers are mere words, signifying nothing. If there is one thing in the world that a wise ruler should desire more than all beside, it is to keep his word inviolate, and secure the respect of all classes.

The catch words of the Bureaucrats are "unity and strength." The people (we are not speaking as a demagogue, and by the people we mean all classes of society alike),—the thinking portion of the community desire nothing better, but they believe that the unity of the great body of the nation with the Government, the cordial understanding of the representatives of the people with their rulers, far from weakening the principle of unity, would only establish it on a firmer basis, and give that real moral strength to the Government which is far more sure and durable than that of bayonets or military tribunals.

But, alas! the very men who narrowly escaped hanging in 1849, for proposing such reforms as these, are now scattered in exile in all parts of the globe, and are ostracised as Democrats and Radicals. Louis Napoleon has gained extraordinary favour in Austria, from having put an end to what are called the foolish dreams of constitutional government; nevertheless we still say that, in fulfilling the rational hopes of sober and moderate men, then only has a Government a right to the power of laughing at the foolish pretensions of the ultra-democrats in the state. The Emperor of Austria should know that if a people are oppressed and ill-used, it is very natural for them to strive to regain their stolen liberties; and, if defeated, to strive again, and hope bravely on against the tyrants; till at length the tardy hour of their deliverance comes.

HUNGARIAN OFFICER.

THE ELECTIVE PRINCIPLE.
No. IX.

[In consequence of a number of typographical errors having crept into the subjoined article on its first appearance, it is re-published.]

THE class of landed proprietors already existing, the process by which an electoral college, composed chiefly of the members of this class, might be formed, is most simple. All those country gentlemen who were possessed of estates of a certain area and of a certain value might be enrolled in this college by right of their landed possessions. Where the country was sufficiently old to have an established and resident proprietary, it might be indispensable that the estate should have been in actual occupation and use for a specified period, either for agricultural or pastoral purposes. This condition would ensure, generally speaking, that the proprietor was qualified in other respects for fulfilling those high functions with which he was vested; for the acquisition of property is invariably followed by the acquisition of education, and those other qualifications which are usually the agents of a cultivated mind. The amount of the qualifying possession would depend on circumstances. It would not be advisable to have the numbers of the college too large; and if it were found that the number of proprietors possessing two thousand acres, for instance, would swell the numbers beyond the proper limit, the area might be increased to three, four, and so on, till the desired number was obtained.

That portion of the college whose qualification consisted in landed possessions having been ascertained, the number might be increased to the extent of one-fourth of the entire body by men appointed irrespective of landed possessions, or material wealth of any description. This element would embrace men of science, men of letters, men distinguished for attainments in divinity, law, and physic, merchants who had benefited the country by their successful enterprise, or who had displayed proficiency in mercantile knowledge. Large wealth, too, when honourably acquired, might be a qualification. A place among the members of such a body would be a suitable acknowledgment of the services of many men who at present are allowed to sink into their graves unhonoured and undistinguished, so far at least as the State can confer honour and distinction; or who are deemed amply compensated when they are presented with a piece of plate, or treated to a public dinner. How would not such a man as the late Sir Thomas Mitchell confer and receive honour in occupying a place in such a body as that in question!—and it may be remarked, in passing, that such transcendent services as those rendered to this colony by the officer just named are seldom or never rewarded by those senatorial honours which it is in the power of the people to confer. Then what more proper acknowledgment of the merits and services of the lamented Leichhardt than a seat in the Upper House (?) Again, young as these colonies are, there are a few men to be found whose labours in the higher walks of literature entitle them to such honours as it would be in the power of the State to confer through the medium of an order like that indicated. Of merchants we have not a few, who, by sending ships into remote seas and opening up new fields of industry and enterprise, and developing new resources, have entitled themselves to the highest honorary rewards; and so, through every grade of society. The country must either be very young or very destitute of men of mark which has not some such as those referred to; and, having such men, the country neither acts wisely nor justly when it fails to distinguish them in proportion to their deserts. This will never be done if the conferring of honour and distinction be left exclusively to those who attend election meetings.

It is difficult to devise any other way of calling into existence this latter portion of the electoral body indicated, than by nomination by the head of the Executive, or in other words, the Ministry of the day; and indeed it would be difficult to find a better mode. The honours to which reference is had would not be hereditary, at all events at first; and as vacancies would be supplied by the advice of the Ministry for the time being, every shade of politics would be represented by the nominated portion of the college, if, indeed, politics could enter into their selection. The qualifications being unequivocally laid down, and being moreover of a high order, those who would have the power of nominating would neither have a very wide discretion, nor a large sphere of choice. Every person would know beforehand the few individuals from whose ranks the vacancies should be supplied, and no Government would dare to nominate one who had not the requisite recommendations, when the qualifications were well-known and established. The number of the nominated members would, of course, depend on the number of the qualified landed proprietors. If the latter were ninety, the former would be thirty, and so on. There could be no seeking of support by swelling the ranks of the electoral college under such an arrangement. The numbers would be defined without being restricted. As the colony grew, the members of the body in question would increase imperceptibly, without the interference either of the Government or the public. Every capitalist who bought a landed estate of a certain area or value, brought it into use and occupation, either by settling on the estate himself or by causing others to settle thereupon, would add to the number of both sections of the electoral body. How would not such a system tend to induce the capitalists, not only of the colony but of the United Kingdom, to launch forth into those pursuits which tend so much to the happiness and greatness of a state! A few years, and the colony would see realised in its favour the prophecy of the great bard—

> At simul heroum laudes, et facta parentis
> Jam legere, et quæ sit poteris cognoscere virtus;
> Molli paulatim flavescet campus arista,
> Incultisque rubens pendebit sentibus uva,
> Et duræ quercus sudabunt roscida mella.

The members of the electoral body would, of course, comprise a very considerable number; and their numerical force would to some extent regulate the number of members of whom the Upper House would be composed. It is unnecessary that the number of members in such an assembly should ever be large. Several of those causes which render it desirable that the members of the Lower House should be numerous are wanting in the case of the Upper House. The more dignified body is never what the other in part ought to be—a great school of eloquence; and in the Upper House there ought not to be any necessity for the exercise of what has been called the power of "moral repression." The one is essentially a deliberative, the other essentially a debating body. The Upper House, where deliberation is chiefly expected, manifestly does not require so numerous a body of members as the lower. Thus the body chosen in the first instance by the electoral college from their own ranks, might be small in number. The numerical proportion of the senators might be regulated in the same style in which the number of the miscellaneously-qualified members of the college were fixed. They might be one-fourth, one-fifth, or one-sixth of the entire number. There would be a strong incentive towards adopting the smallest fractional number as the limit. Thus, if in the first instance the electoral college consisted of one hundred members or thereabout, and one-sixth were in the first place chosen to constitute the senate, the number of the legislative body would at the outset be small; but then the college gradually increasing in numbers, the members of the Senate would also increase numerically. They would increase, too, almost imperceptibly, requiring the interference neither of people nor government, except indeed for the naming of men of merit or distinction to keep up the proportion of members of the college qualified otherwise than by land. Again, if the members of the Senate formed a small body in the first instance, it is quite probable that, much as the country might grow in population, and greatly as the number of large landed proprietors might increase, the numbers of the Senate might never come to be inconveniently numerous. At all events, one or two centuries at the very least would elapse before such a body would demand any change in its organisation on this score. This would be no small advantage in a body, the chief of whose functions is to guard against sudden and unadvised changes. The members of the Senate might retire by rotation,—say five every five years, or one each year, their places being filled up by the college. In connection with such a body there would be numerous ways of guarding against the effects of a collision between the two branches of the Legislature, without resorting to the objectionable expedient of increasing the numbers of the college, or of the Senate, by new creations or appointments. There might, in such an emergency, be a fresh election of the Senate by the college; or, for extreme cases, the Crown might have the right to increase the number of the Senate by the nomination of new members for the college—a proceeding which could not be regarded as a breach of the Senate's privileges, inasmuch as the members of the electoral body would be men of senatorial rank as well as the members of the House.

Such a legislative body as that here sketched forth must be, in a great degree, a popular body. Its bases would be industry and talent—two qualities which are common to every class of men. The members and their constituents would be distributed all over the country, would be acquainted with the interior districts and their inhabitants, would know the wants and requirements of every class of the population. Bound to the country by the very strongest ties which can be formed by possessions, in all matters of great public moment their sentiments would carry the greatest weight with every class. In all those matters, such, for instance, as peace and war, and great national undertakings, in which not alone sections of the community are interested, but every individual whose opinion would be entitled to greater deference than theirs? On such occasions it may safely be asserted that the other branch of the legislature would look with anxiety for the views of the Senate.

The plan here indicated is nothing more than an elaboration of the system provided for by the present constitution of the colony. It was not intended to be anything more. The Senate which would be formed according to the plan prescribed, would be at once more popular and more conservative than the nominated Upper House. In its formation and in its progress it would be altogether independent, or nearly so, of the Executive, or those who had the administration of affairs for the time being, and inherently it would possess all the elements of strength.

The writer has an idea that he should not dare to propound anything else than an elaboration of the present system. To some minds it is difficult to reconcile how a man who, stung by the real woes of his fellowmen, in his rage advises a resort to arms, is liable to be pursued by the cry of rebel, frequently heard on the lips of political upstarts; while another man, who in cold blood proposes to root up wholesale the institutions of his country, with the view to substituting his own political nostrums, may be hailed as a patriot, forsooth. The one proves, by risking his life, liberty, and happiness, that he has the good of his countrymen at heart, although he may be chargeable with the crime of seeking to dismember a nation; the other may have the good of his countrymen at heart, or he may not, while he is unquestionably chargeable with a proceeding which inevitably tends to enfeeble the State; for has not all experience shown that nothing tends to debilitate nations more than frequent organic changes in their constitutions? The history of the nations clearly proves that no State ever yet attained to eminence which did not adhere consistently to the laws which were given them by the wisdom of those who went before them. This does not suppose a slavish or methodical adherence to ancient manners, or to ancient laws; but it supposes that organic changes shall take place, if at all, only when experience has proved such alterations to be necessary. When the people of England, at the expense of their blood and their treasure, brought one monarch to the scaffold and exiled another, they did not attempt greater organic changes than the representatives of two or three constituencies, comprising two or three hundred electors, would purpose, in the constitution of this great and, comparatively, long-established colony. Even New South Wales affords an instance of the advantages of that stability in government which was associated with what some call the old system of the colony. Looking at the various disadvantages which attended her birth, and looking at the many unmitigated difficulties with which she had to contend, no country in the world affords a better instance of real progress. The history of her Government affords, too, an instance of the way in which a people who understand constitutional freedom may attain to perfection in government. The proud position she now occupies as the first colony of the empire is not due to accidental circumstances attracting a concourse from all quarters of the earth; nor is the free and expansive constitution which she now enjoys due to the sudden and rapid adoption of crude political systems. Does it never occur to those who purpose great and momentous changes that it is an insult to the country to say, this year, that the constitution of last year demands organic changes for its improvement? The constitution of a country is not surely to be classed with an impounding act, or an act to provide for the repairing of footpaths. Unquestionably not. The one is mere words and paper, and may be altered and amended at the will of the Legislature; the other is a mighty institution, having its existence in the minds and feelings of the people, not of the last generation, nor this generation, nor the next, but identified with the ideas of the people of every age, from the date of its origin till the nation becomes extinct, or becomes remodelled by such a revolution as occurs only once in the lapse of centuries. The constitution of a country may be likened to a mighty temple, the plan for which is drawn and the foundations laid by one generation, to be completed by succeeding generations. Those who succeed are not only justified in elevating and embellishing the structure, but it is their duty to do so. The general outlines of this edifice, however, must be taken on trust. If every pretentious builder and mason were to be permitted to find fault with this wing and that wing, this row of pillars and that row of pillars, this tower and that tower, this doorway and that doorway—the structure would never be completed; the builders of to-day would be engaged in pulling down the work of yesterday, and those of to-morrow employed in replacing that which was destroyed by those of to-day. This would not be employing the chisel to elaborate, but applying the sledge to destroy.

These remarks, which have grown to a length never for a moment originally contemplated, cannot be brought to a close better than by a few observations relative to the influence which the non-elective element in legislation exercises in developing popular rights. It was previously remarked that there was good reason to believe that the attempt to embody all political power in the people led to the restriction of those rights which properly belong to the mass of the people. There can be little question but that the existence of a conservative element in the government of a country tends to the enlargement of popular privileges in their most extended form. One of the greatest faults which politicians, whose ideas are formed according to the rules of public life in the mother country, charge against the politics of the colonies, is the undefined character of the parties, or rather the absence of defined political parties. The cause of this may be traced to the non-existence of that conservative element which exists at home. Men whose innate tendencies are towards the widest extension of popular rights are deterred from avowing their principles or boldly assisting in carrying them into effect, for the very good reason that, as no counteracting principle exists in a tangible form, there is no guarantee that, in seeking the congenial regions of liberality, they may not find themselves carried into the uncongenial fields of democracy. Were that element of stability and strength which is derived from the landed possessions of the State allowed a distinct existence in the Legislature, that objection, to give an instance, which at present is urged against extending the representation of the towns, would no longer exist. Liberty, instead of one safeguard, would then have two; and, as the land and ocean, with their thousand beauties and harmonies, their countless charms and beneficences, are, like the terrestrial orb itself, maintained in all their beauty, and richness, and splendour, by the combined power of action and repression; so liberty, that first dream of the poet, and that highest aspiration of the patriot, would be created, upheld, and perfected by the combined operation of popular action and conservative fixedness.

ZETA.

Sydney, June, 1857.

COUNTRY LAND SALES.

On MONDAY, 13th JULY, at eleven o'clock.
AT THE CROWN LANDS' OFFICE, BATHURST.
[illegible]

THE GOLD-FIELDS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR OWN SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.]

No. 13.

The good folks of Mudgee are greatly irate at having no branch escort from their township to Sydney. They have, no doubt, some cause for being annoyed at their being deprived of this advantage, seeing that a great deal of gold finds its way into the hands of buyers there. I had no means to ascertain the precise amount, but some idea of the quantity may be gathered from the fact that the branch of the Bank of New South Wales established here had, during the fourteen weeks prior to my arrival, purchased no less than 3674 ounces, being an average per week of 262 ounces. These fourteen weeks are taken as being about the period when the first gold from Murrendi came into Mudgee. The difference is very perceptible, for, when the escort ran before, there were sent down during the last nine months of its working 4460 ounces of gold, and £11,392 in cash, being an average of only 114 ounces per week. Besides this, much of the gold that before found its way to Mudgee, in consequence of the escort thence, is now forwarded by a different channel, in order to secure safety of transport. And yet the gold weekly obtained by one establishment now more than doubles that formerly sent down by the whole of the buyers in Mudgee. I was told that, besides the Bank of New South Wales, there are some four or five other firms into whose hands the gold chiefly comes, and thus the gross quantity purchased here must be very considerable. Great inconvenience consequently follows, as the gold has to be forwarded to Avisford, a distance of 25 miles, over a heavy mountain road, in order to catch the escort, or has to accumulate in Mudgee until some safe means of forwarding it to Sydney may offer themselves. On the occasion of my visiting the Bank, the manager showed me some 1600 ozs. of gold that he had on hand, waiting for a chance to transmit it safely by either one route or the other to Sydney; whilst other persons in the town are placed in precisely the same awkward position. The escort from Mudgee was put a stop to, towards the end of August last year, and the inconvenience was never so greatly felt as it has been latterly, since the opening of the Murrendi diggings; and in consequence a very numerously signed petition for the re-establishment of the escort has been forwarded to the Government, with a most sanguine hope on the part of the petitioners that their request will be complied with. I have mentioned these facts, certainly with the view of making the injustice of the case apparent, but more with the object of showing how far the yield of gold from the new diggings at Murrendi has affected the weekly amount of gold purchased in Mudgee, the point nearest to this gold-field.

MUDGEE TO MURRENDI.

Leaving Mudgee at the opposite point, the N.W., to which I had entered it, I started on my way to Murrendi. The road for a distance of about five miles traverses the valley of the Cudgegong, and then cuts across some steep hills, called the Stony Ranges, down into Bruce's Creek. As there had been some diggings at the Gratti Creek, I turned off to the left from this road, but was not rewarded for my detour, as I found nothing but a deserted diggings to inspect. Holes half sunk here and there, and others that had been bottomed nearly full of water, were all that met my sight; not a solitary fossicker was left behind to give me the history of the rise and fall of the Gratti diggings. No very great amount of work had been done, and I should think not more than a dozen or twenty men had ever been employed here. They had apparently been deserted for some time, the diggers having gone off *en masse* to some new rush. They presented a most melancholy appearance, and I turned away from them with something like impatience, as I thought of the labour thus wasted that might have been fairly remunerated by only some few days additional work. But such is the gold miner—let him but hear of a new rush, of some great find, and he is off, though he be within two feet of bottoming what might perchance turn out a rich hole. I now cut across the broken stony ranges that bordered Gratti Creek, and came down upon Bruce's Creek, and consequently upon the main Murrendi road. This creek is one of the tributaries of the Meroo, and has been, or is now being, worked through a great portion of its length. It runs in a bed of slate, the reefs of which jut up here and there, as though they would dispute with the waters the right of passage through their domain, and is hemmed in on either side by vast precipitous and rugged hills that tower up majestically to a height of 2000 or 3000 feet. Between fifty and sixty men are at work here in the various bends of the creek, where deltas of alluvial soil have been deposited. The sinking is light, through a reddish kind of earth, and afterwards through a stratum of water-worn boulders, down to the fine grit or gravel in which the gold is found. The men here were particularly chary about giving me any information, and regarded me palpably with an air of suspicion; I however luckily fell across a party of Swiss, from whom I learnt that all the parties with which they were acquainted were making good wages on the creek, but nothing more, the gold being very fine and pure, and not in large quantities, and that there had been no instance of a heavy find. The road passes down this creek, sometimes in the bed of the creek itself, at others on the ranges by its side, to its junction with the Meroo; it then runs that river down for a couple of miles, and (as the traveller fancies he is shut in irretrievably amongst hills from which there is no exit, it turns off over a heavy range, and then, by a gentle descent on the other side, falls upon some fine broad flats that border the river on both sides, and brings one in sight of Murrendi.

MURRENDI.

The Murrendi diggings are situated on the banks of the Meroo, about four miles above its junction with the Cudgegong River. The Meroo here makes a large sweeping bend from about N. to S.W., and then back again to N.E. It is on an extensive flat of about three-quarters of a mile in width, called the Cricketer's Flat, running from the deep bed of the river up to the base of the lofty ranges that shut in the stream, that the main diggings are situated. These are on the northern side of the river, on land held by G. H. Cox, Esq., M.L.A., under the pre-emptive right, whilst the land on the opposite side is that gentleman's purchased property. The diggings on the Cricketer's Flat extended over an area of about half a mile in width by some three miles in length; the lead—or run of paying holes—however has not extended over much more than about three rods in width along that length. This spot had not been worked for much more than about fifteen or sixteen weeks, and yet the whole surface seemed cut up, with hardly a spot left in which a shaft could be put down.

On the margin of the river, and towards the base of the mountains, out of the immediate run of the sinkings, the tents were clustered very thickly, whilst here and there a tent standing in the very midst of the shafts showed that some lucky digger had found a spot that he considered worth looking after. The total absence of huts of slab or bark was the first thing that struck me on coming on to the ground. All, even to the storekeepers, were living under canvas, although the weather was now bitterly cold, and the breezes of evening and the frosts of morning would have rendered some more substantial residence much more enticing. This was accounted for, on my mentioning the fact to some of the older settlers, by the very recent opening of this field, the diggers being mostly new hands on the ground, and as yet uncertain whether the field would be likely to turn out a permanent working place or not.

Besides the Cricketer's Flat, there is another point or flat on the opposite bank of the river, just above the boundary of Mr. Cox's purchased land, where some 50 or 60 men are at work, and where a great deal of ground has been turned up. The whole population of Murrendi reaches somewhere about 1200, of which about 800 are diggers, the balance being made up by women, children, and persons in trade. There did not seem to me to be that air of steady work about the place that I expected to find on so new a diggings. On the contrary, a great number of men seemed to be lounging about lazily with their hands in their pockets, or standing in groups at the back of tents sunning themselves, cursing the gold-fields generally, and this field in particular. To tell the truth, I met more regular crawlers here than I encountered throughout the whole of the other gold-fields put together, and consequently I heard a larger amount of grumbling. The find of gold, however, has been exceedingly partial on this field, and whilst some have made good hauls, others have barely got wages, and, as a matter of course, those who expected the gold to come to them without hard work on their part have got but very little. It has been owing to this inequality of distribution of the auriferous deposits that the population of these diggings has fluctuated so greatly. Shortly after the first rush, the number of diggers touched very closely upon 2600. Many of these got disheartened by degrees, and left for newer rushes or more favourite localities, though for some weeks the arrivals nearly counterbalanced the departures. Gradually, however, the arrivals slackened and the departures increased, until the number dwindled down to that at which I at present estimate it. Even now, numbers are leaving daily, though I was assured that there were more diggers arrived than departed.

Noticing all this, I took some considerable pains to get at the amount of gold produced, but was baulked in so doing at the very outset. None of the storekeepers were then buying gold regularly, although they took small quantities in payment for goods from their customers. One gentleman, who at one time purchased for the Bank of New South Wales, told me that in twelve weeks he bought on the field 3300 ounces, and at that time there were two or three other buyers; besides which an agent of the Oriental Bank used to visit Murrendi weekly for the purpose of buying gold. It was imagined by gentlemen who had been on the ground during the whole time, that for the first twelve weeks after this field was opened, the average weekly yield had exceeded 1000 ounces. Neither was it at all more easy to get at individual cases of success. I found the men all ready enough to communicate anything that did not relate to themselves; and the answers to the question of "How are you doing?" were always either "Middling," or "Just rubbing on," or "Hardly making wages." They told me also that it was absolutely impossible to say what any one party was doing, because, though they might see them pan out but very little gold from the washing-stuff, yet they might have paid themselves well by the nuggets got in sinking, as these nuggets are distributed through the whole stuff, sometimes within a few inches of the surface, and sometimes lower down, there being nothing whatever to guide the digger in looking for them.

The sinking ranges from ten feet to seventy feet; the larger proportion of the holes being from thirty-five feet to forty feet in depth, the difference in depth being made up principally by the greater or less quantity of alluvial deposit to be gone through. After getting through the alluvium, a stratum of coarse gravel occurs, under which lies a deep bed of red clay; to this succeeds a white-coloured pipeclay, in which are bedded large boulders of slate, quartz, porphyritic rocks, &c. The gold is found in a light drift, lying under this mass, and is rather coarse in its character. It is highly-coloured, and is considered generally not to be quite so pure in quality as the finer drift gold of the Meroo. Some very fine large nuggets have been found here. One of 24 ozs. was shown to me in Mudgee, whilst I heard accounts of several of from 8 ozs. to 12 ozs., and saw some three or four.

There are only two public-houses on the diggings, one on either side of the river, but the dearth of licensed drinking places is fully made up for by the quantity of unlicensed places of the kind, as the latter abound here to an extent such as I never witnessed upon any gold-field, even in the early and non-licensing days of the diggings. There are some dozen of known grog-tents, whilst refreshment and boarding establishments abound, at all of which spirituous refreshment is as easily obtainable as any other. There have been numerous convictions by the Avisford Bench, this gold-field being in the Avisford district, for sly-grog selling; but the distance from head-quarters, it being some 20 or more miles, renders the Commissioner's visits somewhat infrequent, and no constable of any kind being stationed there, the community have an opportunity to do pretty well what they like. Many of the better disposed of the diggers complained very bitterly to me of the manner in which they were thus left entirely unprotected to shift for themselves, and urged—perhaps with some show of reason—that they ought not to be asked to pay the miners' right of 10s., until something had been done for them. "The Government seemed to think," said they, "that we can get on without police or commissioner, so as we must try to do so, we may as well save our 10s."

All the work hitherto done has been by sinking, no trial of surface stuff having yet been made; neither has the bed of the creek been worked to any extent, further than to turn up the rough boulders in the search for nuggets. The operations have also been confined to the two spots I have mentioned, forming altogether an area of barely three square miles, much of which has not been worked. No machinery has been used, no ingenuity of any kind has been shown here, to aid the manual labour of the digger, all has been done by rude main strength, as in the very earliest digging days; and the construction of a very rough kind of dam across the stream, in order to fix a sluice, was such a rarity, that it was pointed out to me as a work of art. When this community shall have settled down, and the stragglers have departed, I shall look to see this gold-field worked upon more system, and, consequently, upon more paying principles.

THE POST OFFICE.

FOURTH AND CONCLUDING ARTICLE.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE PUBLIC.

It cannot be too strongly or frequently impressed on the public, that a correct knowledge of, and compliance with, the postal regulations is absolutely necessary, if they wish to avoid inconvenience.

The experience of the Post Office Department proves that much of the inconvenience sustained, and complained of by the public, is owing to the postal regulations not being complied with. These regulations, it should be borne in mind, are framed solely with a view to accommodate the public, there being no regulation that does not either tend directly to the public benefit, by affording facilities in obtaining and posting letters or newspapers, or indirectly by enabling the officers of the department to perform the duties connected with their transmission in the most rapid and accurate manner.

The regulations for the guidance of the Post Office department are printed and promulgated as extensively as possible, and any information or explanation concerning them can always be obtained during office hours, at any post office in the colony.

Next to posting a letter at the proper place and time, there is nothing that tends to its safe and rapid transmission, and its due delivery, more than a legible and concise address.

The number of letters improperly addressed is very great, and as many of them are evidently written by educated persons, I am led to believe that it is more the result of carelessness than ignorance.

A letter should bear—

1st. The name of the person to whom it is addressed.

2ndly. His or her residence.

3rdly. The post town, as also, if sent out of the colony, the name of the country to which it is to be conveyed, and, in certain cases, the name of the ship by which it is to be despatched. Letters addressed to Sydney, or any of the larger post towns, should bear the name of the street, or particular locality in which the persons reside.

If any of these particulars be omitted, the safe and rapid transmission and delivery of a letter is necessarily hazarded, whilst any additional particulars only impede the sorting, which, as a matter of course, is rapid, in proportion to the distinctness and simplicity of the address.

It is also desirable that these different particulars should be written in a certain order, thus:—

*..........Name of vessel. Postage
..........Name of Person. stamp.
..........Residence.
..........Post Town.
*..........Country.

*(only required on ship letters), space being left for the postage stamps, which should be placed in the upper right hand corner of the envelope. In affixing postage stamps, the paper and not the stamp should be damped. The number of letters transmitted through the Post-office insufficiently, or not all, secured (many of which contain valuable enclosures), is much greater than would be supposed.

Adhesive envelopes frequently come open, no doubt because the writers do not wet the gum sufficiently, or do not use enough pressure to make the paper adhere. Colonial letters of importance should be sealed in addition to the inside gum or wafer fastening; but sealing wax should not be used for letters that have to be conveyed a long distance by sea, and to pass through various climates, as it causes letters to adhere together, and in separating them they are frequently torn.

It is advisable to write the address of a newspaper on the newspaper itself, in addition to, or instead of, on the cover placed around it. Such covers frequently come off from the great friction or other causes, and then it becomes impossible, unless the precaution recommended has been taken, to ascertain to whom they belong.

The public cannot be too frequently reminded that the address of the newspaper is the only writing that must appear thereon, if it is desired that it should pass as a newspaper, and not be subject to letter postage rate.

These details may appear unnecessarily minute, but the experience of the office proves their importance, and as the inconvenience that arises from their neglect, both to the public and to the department is very great, I think they cannot be brought forward too prominently.

The practice of registering letters of value, and those the receipt of which is of vital importance, cannot be too strongly recommended, and the very moderate fee for registration should act as an encouragement to use such a precaution. For all such letters, as they pass from hand to hand, a receipt is given and taken, and the utility of such a practice is made manifest by the fact, that although the Post Office is by law exempted from all responsibility as to the contents, the loss of a registered letter is almost unknown; whilst it is always possible, except in very extreme cases, to trace such loss to its source.

When sending bank notes or drafts, the numbers and particulars should be taken; they should be cut in halves and sent by different posts. Whenever coin or gold nuggets are transmitted, they should be very firmly secured. Nuggets have been found loose at the bottom of the mail bags both here and in England, the owners of which could not of course be discovered.

There is one subject upon which there is evidently a great misconception,—I refer to the re-direction of letters in course of transmission by post.

One of the standard regulations of the Post Office is, that all letters shall be forwarded as addressed, and that if the person to whom the letter is directed shall have removed to some other locality, then, the letter must be re-directed to him from the post office to which it was in the first instant addressed, and through which it must pass.

The necessity for such a regulation must be obvious to all who reflect for a moment on the nature of the duties of a post office, and the mode in which these have to be performed. If, as a rule, letters were to be re-directed from any other office than that to which they are originally addressed, numerous complications would arise, and the time taken in searching for and detaining such letters would materially retard the transmission of the mails of which the letters referred to would form a comparatively unimportant part, so that a few persons would gain, whilst the public generally would suffer by such a practice.

Every person should, as soon as possible, notify to his correspondents his change of residence; and to secure the re-direction of the letters that may arrive to his former address, he should send a written notification of his removal to the office to which his letters were formerly sent, with a request that they may there be re-directed.

He should not apply to the post office near which he has recently taken up his abode, nor to any of the intermediate offices through which his letters may have to pass.

Many applications are made to this department to detain in Sydney letters addressed to persons in the country, and these applications are most frequent when the arrival of an English mail is taxing to the utmost the energies of every clerk in the office.

When practicable, the requests are complied with, but such compliance must be considered as exceptional, for it is manifest that when the time and labour of a post office official is abstracted from the general service of the public to meet a particular case, injustice is done. Parties should, therefore, never depend on obtaining their letters by such a mode, as it is one which is not, as I have already shown, in accordance with existing regulations.

Any notification of removal should always be written in the most distinct manner, and be signed by the person to whom the letter would be addressed.

Applications on behalf of other persons, either for letters or newspapers, or to have the same redirected, are never attended to unless the party applying can produce the written authority of the person to whom the letters, &c., are addressed.

Under no circumstances is a letter returned to the writer, except as the law directs, through the dead letter office, as it becomes, from the moment it is posted, the property of the person to whom it is directed.

In Great Britain, the use of letter boxes, where the outer door is not kept open, is very general, and is a great saving of time and trouble to the servants of the establishment, and to the post office letter carriers.

A medical gentleman in Castlereagh-street, lately returned from Europe, has at the present time a metal letter box with the latest improvements, as patented by Pearce and Conron, attached to his front door, with an aperture outside; and the box being provided with a lock and key, and the back partly framed with glass, has the advantage of security, and need never be opened unnecessarily. I hope that this example may be extensively followed.

It is very necessary that all complaints and inquiries about missing letters and newspapers should include full particulars of their address, the name of the party he posted them, the time at which he did so, and whether the posting can be duly attested.

In all cases of complaint as to letters being delayed prior to receipt, the envelope should be transmitted with the letter of complaint, in order that the various dated stamps may be inspected, and the place of delay ascertained.

Complaints have been made that English newspapers are not delivered in Sydney, or transmitted to the country with the same rapidity that letters are.

These complaints have arisen, like many others, from misconception as to the numerical staff of the office, the capabilities of the building, and the duties imposed on the department.

On the arrival of large mails, the letters, being of most importance, are always first dealt with, the whole staff of the Post Office being engaged, first in sorting, and then in delivering, and it is only when this is done that the newspapers can be fully attended to.

It must be remembered, not only that the newspapers received by a mail packet far exceed the letters in number, but that their bulk and the varied forms in which they are folded and superscribed, make the sorting far more difficult and tedious.

There is no room for them in the letter carriers' bags until the bulk of the letters have been delivered, and even then, several deliveries are required before they can be disposed of.

The general sorting of the newspapers is effected at night by the same clerks and letter carriers who have been employed during the day in the delivery of the letters.

The newspaper sorting frequently extends from 7 p.m. to midnight.

In making complaints as to the non-receipt of ship letters and newspapers, it should be remembered also that the officials connected with the colonial Post Offices are not the only persons with whom the blame may rest. The error may occur from the non-posting or other omission on the part of the writer or person employed to post, as also with the Post Offices whence despatched.

I can conscientiously say, that in nine cases out of ten, where the cause of irregularity has been clearly shown, the fault has not been found to rest with the Post Office department in New South Wales. In making the above remarks on what I believe to be the chief causes of the inconveniences to which the public are occasionally subjected, and pointing out the manner in which they can be removed, I must disclaim any wish to maintain that all the omissions and irregularities arise entirely from public ignorance of, or inattention to, the postal regulations; or that the department placed under my charge is by any means at all times free from blame. On the contrary, I am well aware, that in a department like the Post Office, where the duties are so minute and numerous, and in which so many persons of different grades, capacities, and inclinations are employed, errors and irregularities do and will occur, and all that can be done is to reduce their number to the minimum.

This can only be effected by the gradual introduction of improvements in the postal system; by the employment of the most efficient public servants; and last, though not least, by the co-operation of the public themselves, who can contribute very materially towards the proper working of the Post Office machinery, by strictly complying with regulations, made as I have before expressed, solely for their benefit; by bringing before the Postmaster-General every well-founded case of irregularity on the part of the Post Office officials, and also by suggesting any additions or alterations calculated to further the object in view. Any such suggestions, if practicable ones, must not only be certain of meeting with due consideration, but their adoption, if useful, must manifestly be to the interest of the Post Office department.

I have only now to add to these suggestions to the public a few remarks as to the numerous applications for new postal lines, new post offices, and for changes in the time tables connected with the receipt and despatch of mails.

Every application for a postal line should show the benefits that will thence accrue, the population likely to participate in such benefits, the route to be travelled, the distance, and the probable expense; as also whether an eligible person has consented to act as postmaster at the terminus of the line.

Any requisition for the establishment of a post office on an existing line should include a statement of the reasons that can be urged for such a measure, and the name of the party prepared to act as postmaster if the post office be granted.

The extent to which new postal lines and new post offices can be carried out, must of course depend, in addition to the urgency of the case, on the funds that may be available for such expenditure.

Isolated applications for changes in time-tables are frequently made, without due prominence being given to the fact, that in very many instances such changes, whilst they may be advantageous to the parties so applying, would inflict direct injury on the residents of other localities, or would frustrate some general plan, of which the arrangement complained of (as a connecting link) is an indispensable part.

MISCELLANEOUS.

This report would be incomplete if I entirely omitted to make allusion to postage stamps, although their manufacture and their issue to the Post Office are under the control of a separate department, and will doubtless be fully reported on by its head, the inspector of stamps.

New plates have been introduced during the year. One of these, the 6d. stamp, was intended to be useful in the country districts, as including the united inland and ship postage charge.

The other stamp is that called the registry stamp, which is exclusively used to represent the fee for registration; and has been found extremely useful.

It is the only stamp in which there are two colours; and catching the eye readily, the circumstance of a registered letter being loose or mixed up with other letters, is readily seen and rectified.

The use of the stamp, too, as not being available for any other purpose, has, to a very great extent, prevented parties posting and marking, as registered, letters not duly entered as such, and for which they had not obtained receipts.

The plate for the registry stamp was manufactured in this colony. All the other plates in use were engraved in England, though I may add that the original approved design of the more expensive stamps was furnished by a clerk in the Post Office department.

During the past year, the value of the postage stamps sold in Sydney, and issued to the country postmasters, amounted to £25,478 17s. 11d., being a larger amount by £2160 19s. 11d. than that received for stamps in 1854.

In 1854, the amount of stamps issued to country postmasters exceeded that of the sale of stamps in Sydney, and the supply to public offices, by £241 2s.; in 1855, by £703 2s. 1d.

69,210 registered letters passed during 1856 through the General Post Office, exclusive of those received and despatched in the country, and not passing through Sydney; being 13,760 more than passed through during 1854.

Since the gold discovery in 1851, packets containing gold have been transmitted through the Post Office to a considerable extent.

In 1854, 10,914 ounces passed through the Sydney Post Office, and in 1855, 16,183 ounces, being an increase of nearly 50 per cent.

The following cases, selected from a number that have occurred during the last few years, will give some idea of the many unfounded complaints that are occasionally made against the department, and the unreasonable demands and expectations with which it has sometimes to contend.

A complaint was very lately made by a gentleman that he had received a registered letter from Armidale, purporting to contain a cheque for £112 13s. 3d., but that on opening the letter no cheque was found therein. On examining the envelope, it was at once seen that the letter had been despatched open. The Postmaster at Armidale was immediately written to, and desired to make every inquiry on the subject; and by return of post, a reply was received, to the effect that the Postmaster had communicated with the writer, who had acknowledged having omitted to enclose in his letter the missing cheque.

Very recently, a gentleman complained that he had himself posted in Sydney a letter of great importance, which he had marked "*Immediate*," and addressed to Stroud, but that it had not reached its destination. The Postmaster at Stroud was communicated with, and stated in reply, that, the letter had been duly delivered, having however been addressed by the writer not to *Stroud*, but to *Newcastle*, whence it was forwarded to its proper destination. It moreover appeared that the letter was *not* marked "Immediate," though there can be no doubt that the writer who made the complaint gave his sincere impressions as to the address he had affixed.

A letter (unregistered), containing two bank drafts to the amount of £1610 19s., was posted at East Maitland, and said by the writer to have been addressed to King-street, *Melbourne*.

As the letter did not reach its destination, an inquiry was set on foot, when it turned out that the letter was addressed to King-street, *Sydney*; that it had been there presented, and refused; and that it had been subsequently dealt with as an unclaimed letter.

When the complaint as to its non-delivery was received, the letter was lying in the Delivery Office, waiting a claimant.

A well-known firm in this city complained on two occasions that two letters addressed by them respectively, to Windsor and Penrith, had not been received. Both these letters were improperly addressed, one to Camden and the other to Bathurst. The one addressed to Camden was forwarded from that place to its proper destination, in consequence of the parties themselves finding out their error, and reporting it to this department, whilst the other letter addressed to Penrith was returned from Bathurst as unclaimed.

A gentleman holding a distinguished position, and who had frequently made complaints against the department, complained that a party in Sydney had posted a letter to his address near Ryde, and that the letter had not been received. Every inquiry that could by any possibility lead to the discovery of the letter was made, but without result. It was confidently believed by the sorting clerks of the inland branch, that from the nature of the arrangements in the General Post Office, all letters posted therein had been duly forwarded, and no account arrived of this particular letter having been mis-sent; whilst the Ryde Postmaster was equally confident that all letters received at his post office had been duly delivered. As the posting of the letter in Sydney, however, was attested by the writer, and the party to whom it was addressed maintained most positively that he had not received it, the loss of the letter was considered to be one of those exceptional cases which it was impossible to account for, and a suitable communication was made to the complainant, who seemed inclined to impute inefficiency, or worse, to the department. The matter had been settled, so far as it could be, for about two months, when a note was received from the gentleman to whom the letter was addressed, stating that the missing letter had just been discovered amongst his papers; and it now appeared that it was duly received and delivered at Ryde.

A well-known merchant of this city having a deed of great importance to send to Morpeth, took the trouble to come to the Sydney office and post the parcel containing it himself, so that no mistake, as he thought could possibly occur. The parcel did not reach the party addressed in due course, and, as might be expected, the writer made a very strong complaint on the subject, bringing forward the fact of his having posted it himself as a conclusive argument against the Department. Some time afterwards, the parcel, of which no trace could be found, was returned from *Melbourne*, to which place it was found to be addressed, instead of to Morpeth.

An artist of eminence complained that sundry artistic publications and works of art forwarded to him from England, by one of the greatest patrons of art in the United Kingdom, had not been received by him, and made repeated representations on the subject. Search was instituted, but for some time without effect, until it was at length discovered that the person entrusted with the transmission of the parcel had transposed the names of the gentleman to whom it was addressed, placing the surname first, and the christian name second, so that the parcel, according to the wrong address, appeared designed for quite a different person, and hence its non-delivery, in due course, to the person for whom it was really intended.

The Colonial Treasurer lately informed this department that a registered letter had been received by him from a poundkeeper, purporting to contain a remittance of £16 5s. 6d., but that the letter really contained only £5 0s. 6d., and that the envelope was much torn. I wrote to the Postmaster at Cooma to ascertain whether £16 5s. 6d. had been enclosed in the letter, and received a reply to the effect that the poundkeeper had omitted to enclose a cheque for £11 5s., which at once accounted for the missing portion of the remittance.

Very recently an individual applied to this office to have two half-sovereigns returned to him, which he stated he had enclosed in *two newspapers*, addressed by him to England, but which he said had not been received.

The act of forwarding in such a manner, and the extraordinary expectation that this department could entertain his demand to have the money returned to him, show how little care is taken by some individuals as to performing their part of ensuring postal regularity, and how much is at the same time expected by them from the Post Office Department.

Most of the cases cited, and only a few have been singled out from many that could have been brought forward, clearly indicate the occasional carelessness exhibited with regard to the most important part of a letter, so far as its safe transit is concerned—the superscription.

The public cannot bear in mind too much the fact that letters, when properly addressed, seldom miscarry.

I have, &c.,

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

MISSING.—19th June, from Brymadura, by E. C. Flesh, Esq.; Grey entire horse, unbranded, 16 hands high, about 5 years old; damages £5. Chesnut colt, like R off shoulder, like M or P off thigh, like P near shoulder, about 3 years old. Chesnut colt, like JB near shoulder, star, 18 months old. Bay mare, no brand visible; two head of increase, unbranded. Brown mare, like G near shoulder, star, about 14 hands high; damages and driving 10s per head. Will be sold July 21.

CARRAMATTA.—24th June, from the Estate of G. T. Rowe, Esq., Edenser Park: Bay gelding, black points, star, saddle marked, white foot on the off side, like T over [illegible] brand near shoulder, aged, 13½ hands high; damages £1. Will be sold 22nd July.

THE PLEASURES OF PRESENT TRAVEL.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—A sketch of the pleasures of present travel—the fearful, nay, dangerous state of the high roads—the innumerable privations and detentions an unfortunate voyageur is just now exposed to, may, I trust, coming as it does from a recent sufferer, be of some service to your readers.

Having weekly deferred a little professional tour I had been long invited to make, it was at length with a feeling somewhat akin to desperation that one mild evening I determined upon starting; and went on board the good steamer Hunter, *en route* for Clarence Town, Maitland, Morpeth, &c. Now, allow me to premise that no exaggeration is herein ventured upon, but merely a plain statement of facts as they actually occurred, bad enough verily in themselves, but nothing to what the poor residents have and are still suffering. Surely, when we consider how many industrious settlers have lost their all—perhaps that which cost them years of toil and self-denial to accumulate—those enjoying an immunity from such destruction should unite and individually subscribe their mite towards alleviating ruin so overwhelming.

On our sea voyage, nothing occurred worthy of note, if I except the civility of the captain and the goodness of the accommodation. I disembarked a mile or so before reaching Morpeth, at Hinton, a village composed of half-a-dozen hovels, about 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 3rd instant; a determined rain christened my landing, and not being prepared with jack-boots, &c., &c., I verily believe the mud and desolation around would have tempted me to turn back had it been possible: there was no help for it, however, so I made the best of my way to the adjacent public-house, wading through mud and slush of from twelve to eighteen inches deep, with no friendly hillock or large stone to bridge it upon. By the time I reached the ale-house my boots were soaked through and through. Two long hours had I to wait ere my friend arrived with a led-horse—in fact the rain came down so steadily I had begun to give him up altogether. The prospect was far from cheering—a dirty kind of hovel, the only dry nook a large smoky chimney—wet, dirty, damp, and wind on all sides, with the probability of remaining there for twenty-four hours—never was the clatter of horse's hoof, although I can by no means boast of my equestrian abilities, never was it so musical to mine ear. Escape from this miserable den was my first and only thought, so, notwithstanding the assurances of my friend that it might hold up, we started for Clarence Town, my guide in advance, now warning me to look out for this hole, now for that stump. In this way the whole distance of 16 miles had to be gone over at a walking pace. When within three miles from Hinton, the water actually came up to the horses' girths, and we occasionally slipped into holes of three or four feet deep. The only chance of safety was in the instinct and enduring qualities of our poor horses. Well, after three hours and a-half of hard struggling—splashed from head to foot, and wet to the skin—we arrived safely at the George and Dragon, in Clarence Town. Here everything was very clean and comfortable; our personal comforts were in every way attended to; our clothes gradually dried, and under the influence of dinner, grog and pipe, we began to revive and seriously contemplate another passage of arms (or rather waters) on the morrow. No teams had arrived for weeks, and everything wore an aspect of dripping sponginess and utter stagnation. One might have imagined all quadrupeds tailless, so determinedly was that member drawn down between their legs. Next morning we proceeded to Dungog, a distance of eighteen miles; the weather had cleared, yet still looked anything but settled—at all events it permitted us to perform this stage without wet. The road was, if anything, worse than between Hinton and Clarence Town, water covering it for half miles at a time, utterly precluding the possibility of guarding against the endless rucks and holes, and moreover quite impassable to vehicles of every description. What it has become since the flood must fairly baffle conception. One little bit there was my guide essayed a canter on, —urged by his exhortation to make the most of it, I followed, but had hardly gone fifty yards before my horse got his near fore foot into a hole, politely saluted the mud with his nose, and pitched me unceremoniously over his head: luckily no bones were broken by either, and with mutual grunts and shakings we jogged on to our destination, at, as you may suppose, a much more moderate pace—sad, sodden, and silent.

Having passed a very pleasant week with some of the neighbouring settlers, I proceeded to Dungog, 18 miles distant, combatting the same mud, holes, and water as before, with the addition of two or three small gullies, whose slippery banks by no means enhanced the delight of horse exercise. The aspect of the country would be on ordinary occasions charming, there being a pretty diversity of hill and dale, but at present the latter are turned into lakes, or swamps, of a quarter to half a mile in length. Dungog seems a cosy little hamlet, with several good stores and comfortable inns—the surrounding district diversified by the villas of many wealthy proprietors. It would, I have no doubt, soon become a very flourishing township, were it not so encompassed and deprived of every outlet, save in the direction of Clarence Town, by individual land holders. The whole country around is taken up—in fact, no thoroughfare, might be placarded on the walls of the town; the visitor must needs return from whence he came.

Tuesday, the 16th, saw me again *en marche*, and with my everlasting, untiring companion, the rain, so heavily and steadily did it fall, that after plodding under it for some time its sudden cessation would have caused a sort of electric shock. Shocked in such wise, however, I was not to be, and after wading some four miles across country, I found myself on the banks of the Williams River; after some delay a small boat took me across to await the arrival of the steamer from Clarence Town to Morpeth, but the Samson was many hours behind time, and had it not been for the hospitality of a neighbouring squatter, my miseries would have been *au complet*. At his house they supplied me with socks, shirt, coat, &c., &c., until the whole of my toggery was dried, and every creature comfort besides which a wet, tired, and hungry man could desire. Here, as it turned out to be my last house of call, let me pay a slight tribute to the uniform kindness and hospitality of the settlers of these districts, for not only did they cheerfully provide both bed and board to an entire stranger, but also put themselves to considerable inconvenience, by lending horses and even accompanying him to point out the way, notwithstanding the terrible nature of the weather.

On the 18th, the morning after the terrific storm, I went on board the Samson, bound for Morpeth. Raymond Terrace we found half under water—hay, chairs, casks, trees, everything afloat; and not without difficulty from such obstacles, and the great force of the current, proceeded on our voyage, the whole country beginning to assume the appearance of one vast lake. The river banks being no longer discernible we steamed bravely onwards until within three miles or so of Morpeth, just opposite the residence of Mr. Eales. Here a slight concussion ensued, the paddles stopped, and after taking various bearings, we found ourselves stuck fast in seven feet depth of water in the very middle of a field; time three in the afternoon, weather, drizzling rain. A cheering prospect this, with a scanty supply of provisions, and no coals; for, when it came to the push, and all our power was required to back us out of the mud, fuel was found wanting. On whom should this neglect be visited, for, in the face of such weather, neglect there certainly was, in leaving the steamer so poorly supplied? The consequence were, we had to send to Morpeth for assistance, pass the night the best way we could, with all classes huddled together in the little cabin, and go to sleep in the hope of our poor envoy's safe arrival. Morning came at length, and many a pipe did we mutually console ourselves with, until about 11 o'clock the Collaroy appeared, commenced taking out our cargo, and towards evening succeeded in dragging us out of the mud. It was too late, however, to venture upon a start, so the Collaroy anchored and made all snug for Friday night. Our deliverers had brought such news of the floods at Morpeth and Maitland that I gave up all hopes of prosecuting my tour. Boarded the Collaroy, and started with her on Saturday, the 20th instant, for Sydney—fondly believing all mishaps at an end; but, alas! on arriving at Raymond Terrace, such confusion existed amongst the shipping, and such was the force of the current and wind, that the Collaroy found it impossible to coal alongside, and thus another detention of four or five hours ensued, causing us only to arrive in Sydney at one o'clock on Sunday morning.

Being thus safe in port, my story, for the present, ends; but not so my anxieties for the future. Allow me, therefore, so far to trespass upon your kindness as to request some information as to when your townsman may, with safety, conclude his trip, and whether he has not some right to marvel at the wisdom of those who, whilst neglecting every high road, spend large sums on a rail from Morpeth to Newcastle, when good and sufficient water communication naturally exists!

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

SPHYNX.

June 26th.

LITERARY DELINQUENCY.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—In your paper of June 27th, sundry personal charges are brought against the impostorate "M. M.," who is unable to think that the pamphlet by "Presbyter" is a quiet, full, and temperate discussion of important ecclesiastical principles.

First on the list of charges is that of "a disingenuousness which identifies the writer." Who may be the disingenuous person with whom the ingenious an ingenuous "Presbyter" identifies "M. M." I do not presume to say. He may however be as wide of the mark in his conjectures, as he certainly is in some of his statements. From a sentence at the conclusion of the letter which, I am now informed, was "written solely and avowedly to vindicate the Rev. W. H. Savigny," I inferred, in my simplicity, that the reference to the Homeric quotation, which was in truth somewhat extended, was all the reply which the Presbyter who lords it over Bishops, visiting them with his censure or his approval as seemeth him good, would condescend to bestow on "M. M." But when he exclaims, "And this is the best answer that 'M. M.' thinks he can make to my pamphlet!"—I really did not think it disingenuous to conclude that he had nothing more to say to "M. M.'s" letter.

In addition to this charge of disingenuousness, other personalities are hurled against "M. M." by the Presbyter, who in common with some of the many friends of whom he boasts himself, dislikes all personalities except those which are launched against bishops and bishops' chaplains, and nominees, and other admirers and supporters of true, legal, and scriptural episcopacy. "Presbyter" affirms, but does not prove, that "M. M." is "vain," although, perhaps, his vanity is pardonable—that he is "very angry;" that he "makes a somewhat uncharitable use of words;" that he is "a subtle and reckless partisan;" that he is "a flatterer and a parasite;" and that, "when reduced to his proper dimensions, he will prove, perhaps, only a jackdaw in peacock's plumes." These are certainly rather strong expressions to be used by one who does not discern in his own writings any thing savouring of scurrility or personality towards those who differ from him.

These, however, are not points on which I wish to have any contest; as far as personal abuse is concerned I acknowledge that "M. M." is completely outdone. My consolation is that these are only matters of opinion, and that these assertions have no force, except so far as the opinion of "one Presbyter" is concerned. There is, indeed, one charge on which I venture to appeal to the highest classical authority in the colony, and I shall be quite content to acknowledge myself in error if the Principal of the Sydney University shall decide that there is any inaccuracy in the literal translation which I gave, and with which "Presbyter" still finds fault.

It is evident that this quotation from Homer is grievously in "Presbyter's" way, else why should he refer to it so frequently: but in his last letter he seems to have found out something more concerning it, by which he hopes to show that "the literary morals of 'M. M.' are, on the whole, lax and slippery." After quoting the translation which has so often appeared in your columns, and which need not therefore be cited again, he goes on to say, "One would naturally imagine that a gentleman who criticises Pope's inaccuracy of translation would himself at least transcribe accurately. Not a bit of it. The above, given as *Cowper's translation*, is nothing of the kind. The following is Cowper's translation, as given in Southey's edition. Your readers will compare the two. What can be expected from partisans so unfaithful and truthless even in these little things?"

Here, certainly, a grave accusation is brought forward, and *if* the fact were as "Presbyter" represents it, "M. M." would be *unfaithful* and *truthless*. But what is the act? In a book which, by its title-page, purports to be "The Iliad of Homer, translated into English blank verse, with notes, by William Cowper, Esq., fifth edition," and which, if required, I shall be glad to submit to your inspection, there are found, on page 25, exactly the words which I quoted as a translation by the poet Cowper. There is certainly a single line—

"Raised and instructed by Saturnian Jove."

immediately preceding the last line of my quotation, but as there was in the Greek, which you printed so correctly, no reference to Saturnian Jove or to any other object of idolatry, it would have been inaccurate to insert this line as a translation of words not cited from the original. On what authority Southey inserted the version which "Presbyter" has produced, I am unable to state. It is, indeed, well known that Lord Chancellor Thurlow and others of Cowper's friends did send to him translations of some portions of the Iliad, and that the poet himself wrote more translations than one of some particular passages; and perhaps, "Presbyter," who is so learned in translations, will be enabled from the edition of Southey or some other with which, he may happen to be familiar, to give your readers the necessary information about Southey's authority for introducing a variation from the text of the fifth edition. At any rate your readers cannot fail to remark how rash and unfounded are the allegations which "Presbyter" brings forward, and on what slight grounds he accuses those who differ from him as *unfaithful* and *truthless*. Surely the charge of *lax morality* and *literary delinquency* must in this case recoil upon the head of the Presbyter who made it! I have little doubt that his other assertions and arguments, when fairly sifted and reduced from generals to particulars, will be found equally flimsy and unsubstantial. But, without entering into the consideration of any of these until the whole array of shadows is fully drawn up and, *after mature consideration*, committed to the press, I content myself with these remarks upon the personalities of the personality-hating "Presbyter," and upon the charge of literary delinquency which he asserts, but cannot prove.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

M. M.

OUR HARBOUR; OR, WHO IS TO BLAME?

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—We are all proud of our Harbour, and justly so, but few reflect that it requires constant care and attention;—in many places, from continued neglect, it is rapidly filling up. For this nobody is to blame,—of course not. That we have left two white boys, for now more than twelve months, in slavery on Woodlark Island, may be attributed to the same person; that we have lost some fine vessels at Newcastle, when a little common-sense would have completely prevented it, is again due to Mr. Nobody. But to return to our Harbour, having no person who is responsible for its well-being, silt is fast accumulating in many places. Before a committee of the House of Commons it was proved, that in Ramsgate Harbour, with an area of forty-two acres, the deposit was fully two feet per annum, and many others on the coast of England quite as much. A cube foot of silt weighs 103 lbs., of which 49 per cent. is water; the rest, of course, becomes rapidly a solid deposit. As I before remarked, nobody having charge of Port Jackson, we are not in a position to state what may be the yearly deposit here; but the head of Darling Harbour is rapidly becoming a large mud flat,—from this, what poisonous gases must be emitted daily. If this were reclaimed, and planted with trees, the health of Sydney would be much improved, and encroachment on the harbour prevented. The same may apply to Woolloomooloo Bay, but it is not in as bad a state. Round Goat Island, particularly the upper side, the bank has much increased; and from the number and size of the vessels frequenting Waterview Bay, this is a matter of much importance. The opening of the Government Dry Dock will tend to increase the traffic in that direction. Sydney Cove is reported, to be in anything but a good state. We have ample works for two powerful steam dredges, and we have not one at our command.

From the healthy situation of Balmain and the North Shore, numbers of our citizens reside in those localities; house rent and accommodation being more in accordance with the times in those localities, it becomes therefore a serious matter the state of the numerous steam ferries. At present, if one of them blew up, of course nobody would be to blame; no one regulates their departure or arrival. But this cannot continue; a proper responsible man should have charge of them. The putting of each ferry up to public competition would do much to improve them; at present they are irregular and anything but safe. That all kinds of animals, in every stage of decomposition, should be allowed to float about is certainly wrong; and the filthy coal tar of the Gas Company is yet unchecked.

Mr. Donaldson, cannot you find a useful man or two or take charge of our harbour, if you cannot, the sooner you give up the better for us all. I would here remark that there is no chart of the harbour worth a straw, and a good one is a thing much needed. Remove the wreck, in Darling Harbour, and rid us of poor old Nobody at the same time; at present our harbour is running a sharp race with the city, and than k to that "greatness thrust upon us" the Corporation, it is a difficult thing to say which is the filthiest.

Yours, &c.,

LITTLE JOPPA.

June 29th, 1857.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains.	
Miles.	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Newcastle—Honeysuckle Point	7·30	3·0	7·30	3·0
8½	Hexham	8·0	3·30	8·0	3·30
18¼	Maitland	8·34	3·54	8·24	3·54

MAITLAND STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains.	
Miles.	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Maitland	8·45	4·10	8·45	4·10
6¾	Hexham	9·5	4·30	9·5	4·30
18¼	Newcastle	9·30	5·0	9·30	5·0

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1857.

Very much to their credit, the radical reformers, headed by Messrs. Campbell and Lutwyche, have opened the campaign of the year. The announcement made in this journal of a new electoral bill had upon the Opposition camp some very remarkable effects—rather of alarm than satisfaction. It was an announcement of principles, and their probable application has, of course, opened a wide field for speculation. There is, however, no need for the Opposition to tremble. The bill will satisfy the constituencies of this colony, but will not satisfy the gentlemen of the League.

The object of the Ministry is to expand, adapt, and amend; the idea of the League is to begin from the beginning, like the conventions of France; they look upon the colonies as a blank sheet,—level, smooth, and unoccupied. According to the League, we are to divide the inhabitants into so many equal parts, and to give those equal parts an equal number of representatives. They say this division is equitable, and therefore politic; that nothing less will satisfy the claims of political justice; that nothing else will put men upon a par with each other; that nothing else will prove really conservative; that, in short, when the Constitution has divided 300,000 people by 100, and given to every 3000 a member, it will have attained the very perfection of electoral reform. This is Mr. Lutwyche's notion, who calls himself a Liberal Conservative. It is the opinion of Mr. Robert Campbell, who is, we suppose, a Conservative Radical.

But first this is only a theory after all. Every distribution of members weakens, to some extent, the force of majorities. To make the colony one constituency, and to make the elected of that majority the sole Legislature, would be the only proper course for the advocates of a population basis. They do not stir one step but it is a modification of their own principle. Why divide the colony into constituencies at all if every section of the population includes in itself all interests, and ensures protection to all? The hundred constituencies are either alike or they are not. If they absolutely resemble each other, why make an artificial separation of counties, towns, and hamlets? All that the colony need do to satisfy the population basis, is to choose out of the whole 100 men to constitute the Assembly, and to choose them by a majority of votes. It would be easy to show that such a method of election would exclude from the House almost all those gentlemen whose fame is confined to the neighbourhoods in which they live. The League for electoral reform are inconsistent—they depart from their own basis, when they assent to these divisions at all.

The petition which the League propose to adopt is somewhat obscure. They state "that equality of electoral districts, based on population, is the first principle of representation." Perhaps those who drew the petition read it differently from those who may adopt it. Why not speak a little more plainly? Mr. Campbell is no jesuit, but we should almost fancy that some practised hand had ingeniously arranged the words. Are we to understand by electoral districts, squares of population, or squares of country? The colonial meaning of "districts" we all know, but if this is intended, the words employed are a delusion. We could subscribe to the words with our own meaning attached. Population is the first and greatest principle of representation; but when we read of equality of "electoral districts" we fancy that the authors of the petition meant to insinuate rather than state that their notion of a district is so many thousands of people, whether they are gathered in Hyde Park, or scattered over a territory as large as England. We recommend the gentlemen to explain exactly what they mean, whether they really intend merely that population shall be the first element of representation—an opinion to which we cordially subscribe—or whether they mean it shall be the only principle. We shall be told, of course, that population includes everything, that when you have represented the people fully you need not concern yourself about anything else. But then let it be distinctly stated, and not left to any interpretation which a man's own leanings may dictate;—especially let not "the principle" be diluted by arbitrary reservations. The League, as the leaders of the people in the cause of electoral reform, should use great plainness of speech. That we may be acquitted of all responsibility, we shall put into form the sort of petition which they ought to have adopted. We shall, however, omit those questions which they have thought proper to ignore. Among other improvements in our electoral system, our Ministers promise an increase of members to a very large extent, election by ballot, and nomination by printed notice,—these are great and used to be considered very popular reforms. Is silence assent; or is it the index of division in the camp? Is it true that the advocates of the ballot are no longer found in the leaders of the people? While domineering landlords and Tory statesmen can trust the secret thoughts and independent action of the people, is it true the great leaders of the League dare not confide in them? Has the ballot box become hateful?

We observe that Mr. Benbow has been appointed "honorary secretary to the League," an accession to its strength which will tell powerfully on the community at large. Mr. Benbow has been distinguished for a long time for the steadiness and consistency of his opinions and the remarkable clearness with which he expresses them. He never appears before a Sydney audience without knowing what he intends to say, and, however agitated the assembly may be, whenever he rises to speak, it invariably subsides into a state of quiet enjoyment.

We shall give a rough draft of a petition, which appears to us to express properly the idea of the League:—

"Humbly sheweth,—That your petitioners understand that the population of N.S.W. consists of 300,000 people.

"That your petitioners are of opinion that this population should be divided into portions of not less than 25,000.

"That your petitioners are of opinion that this division should be so made as always to include the nearest rural and pastoral population with the towns and cities in the same electoral district.

"That to each of these electoral divisions an equal number of representatives should be given; that the votes should be taken in the towns and cities only.

"That any advantage possessed by Sydney are due to its intelligence, and if the inhabitants of the extreme parts of the colony cannot be so well represented, it is their own fault, they having voluntarily chosen to locate themselves at a distance.

"That the direct unquestioned and irresistible will of the majority should always and in every thing prevail.

"That your petitioners pray that an Electoral Law on these principles may be forthwith adopted by the Legislature."

The accounts received from our gold-fields still continue promising. Evidence is perpetually afforded that the mineral wealth of the colony is great, and is merely kept in reserve till the necessary conditions for its development are forthcoming. It is not merely in one quarter of the colony, that the existence of these auriferous deposits are indicated. From Armidale, in the north, to Bomballa, in the south, profitable gold-fields have been worked; thus giving promise that New South Wales, the first Australian colony in which gold was discovered, will not be the first that is exhausted, or prove in the end the least fruitful. There is no one locality which has as yet proved so attractive as to concentrate the mining population. The popularity of the different gold-fields has been constantly varying. At one time, the Turon was the favourite place, then the Southern diggings were thought richer; then there was a rush to the Rocky River; then the Hanging Rock claimed attention; and now the Upper Murrumbidgee is declared to be a rich spot. The diggers in New South Wales have at no time been very numerous, and their wide dispersion has probably made them appear less so than they really are, and has made the results of their labour appear less imposing than would have been the case if it had all been expended in one district and given éclat to some one name. The productiveness of a gold-field is dependent on its population, and that has been generally determined by the gross amount said to have been raised in any given locality. No one knows exactly how many diggers there are at work at any spot, amongst whom the total produce has to be divided, and how much the average gains are. Wherever a heavy escort return is seen, the field is pronounced to be rich; and though many of the adventurers may be individually disappointed, the augmented yield caused by the increase in the number of diggers attracted, confirms the reputation of the spot. There are several places in New South Wales where a few diggers have remained steadily and profitably at work, which, if the gold had been raised in a tenth of the time by ten times the number of diggers, would have been lifted into a rapid and perhaps permanent popularity. For some time after gold was first discovered at Forest Creek, nearly the whole of the digging adventurers in Victoria were clustered round Mount Alexander. The rival gold-field of Ballaarat was almost deserted for a while. It was this concentration of diggers within a small area, forcing a narrow and thorough investigation into every gully, that brought to light the extreme richness of the locality, and stamped it with a reputation that has never been lost. Where there are a great many miners all striving against one another to find the heavy deposits, there is no doubt often a great waste of labour, and many lose more than they gain. But the competition leads to a determined turning up of the ground, such as is not to be expected where only a few diggers are working easily at what promises ready repayment. The recent accounts from Victoria state, that there is considerable distress on the gold-fields, that labour is easily obtainable, and that many men find it hard to get employment. This shows that easy digging is nearly at an end there, and that nothing is to be done without a systematic application of labour, capital, and apparatus. This combination exists now to an extent which has no parallel in New South Wales, and it is to this that the steady and enormous yield of gold is owing. The attempts hitherto made in this colony by City capitalists to introduce machinery have not been attended with success; and diggers themselves have as yet done but little in the way of mutual association to redeem the failure. This may be largely accounted for by the fact that most of the gold-fields of this colony lie far inland. The roads to them are rugged, and the cartage of machinery is expensive and tedious; and so ordinary digging has been and still is the order of the day. But it will not be until the most improved apparatus is brought to bear on the auriferous quartz that our gold-fields will receive a fair testing.

If it should prove possible, as there is every reason to believe that it will, to navigate the river Murrumbidgee as far as Gundagai, quartz-crushing machinery may be cheaply carried to the neighbourhood of the gold-fields on the Tumut and the Adelong Creek, where there is every reason to expect that great results may yet be obtained. It is worth noticing that it was somewhere in this neighbourhood that Count Strzelecki observed those geological characteristics on the faith of which Sir R. Murchison pronounced Australia to be a gold-bearing country. There is good reason to believe that gold exists in quantity all round the base of the Australian Alps, and that its extrication will afford profitable employment to miners for many years to come. At the Ovens, the Mitta Mitta, the Tumut, Lake Omeo, the Upper Yarra, and Bomballa, rich deposits have already been discovered, and there are tolerable indications that the whole district of which these points are the outskirts, is more or less auriferous. The dividing line between Victoria and New South Wales passes through the centre of this district, so that its wealth, whatever it may be, will be apportioned between the two colonies. The New South Wales portion, however, is neither the least extensive nor the least accessible. The Australian Alps form a kind of knotty termination or ganglion to the great dividing range which runs down the eastern coast of Australia, and it geological characteristics might be expected to show themselves also in the range of which it is the end. So far as auriferous indications are concerned this is observed to be the fact. The dividing range from its southern limit to as far north as it has yet been examined shows traces at intervals of gold deposits. To discover and extract this wealth will occupy the labours of years to come.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP HERALD.

Yesterday Captain Denham was engaged in the discharge of a duty novel to a British naval commander on a foreign station—that of "paying off" the major proportion of the crew of his vessel. The Herald, with a crew of about one hundred and twenty men, including marines, has been some five years on this portion of the East India Admiralty station, during which she has been for the most part engaged in cruising among the islands of the Pacific—a numerous group—with frequent visits to the waters and harbours of Australia. Her presence in Sydney Cove has been at all times greeted with a welcome which came from the hearts of the citizens generally, but more especially by the alarmists of either sex, though as to the younger portion of the gentler it might be said that a more genuine feeling than any emanating from a consciousness of protection was the touch spring of their welcome to the brave officers and crew that walk her deck.* Fortunately for our foes Bellona smiled propitious, and during the time that greatest fears were entertained—the continuance of the war in the east—no occasion arose—we will not say, to put to the proof, but to call for any display of national gallantry on the part of our defenders; had there been, no one doubts that the famous motto of Nelson, so prominently displayed on deck, "England expects every man to do his duty," would have been most triumphantly asserted. Captain Denham, during the five years of his cruise, which was intended by the home Government to be of an almost wholly scientific character, has unquestionably proved himself, as a commander and a scholar, eminently qualified for the discharge of the important duties entrusted to him. In the carrying out of these duties, professional and scientific, the officers and men have afforded important and hearty co-operation. The result of Captain Denham's surveys has added considerably to our knowledge of the islands of the South Pacific, the manners and customs of the inhabitants, the natural productions, animal, vegetable, and floral, besides very important discoveries as to the navigation of the surrounding seas, in determining the existence of coral reefs, and how they are to be avoided, on which subject charts have been made and forwarded to the Admiralty. Extracts from Captain Denham's reports, of great importance to the shipping and commercial community of these colonies, have from time to time appeared in this journal. Another good result has followed the visit of the Herald to these islands, seen from the increased favour with which the rude and previously unfriendly natives have, through the kind and conciliatory yet resolute and justly exacting conduct of Captain Denham, been led to look upon Europeans, and in this way too the labours of the missionaries have been greatly promoted. The services of Captain Denham and his officers, need no detailed notice at our hands, they are duly estimated in the proper quarter, the fountain of honour and reward to men engaged in their country's service. Yesterday, the term of service for the greater portion of all hands having expired, they were paid off by the Commander, and notwithstanding a tacit or understood license was given for the indulgence of a little hilarity on the occasion, the usual quiet and strict discipline of a man-of-war prevailed on board during the day. It must indeed have been very gratifying to Captain Denham, to witness the readiness with which a large number of the "paid off"—two-thirds of the entire crew—volunteered to rejoin the vessel, and place themselves again under his command. The volunteers have received a fortnight's leave ashore; but no doubt, long before that time has expired many of them will not have a shot in the locker, and they will be glad to return to their old quarters on the deck of the Herald. Many of the men took respectful leave of their officers—frank and hearty shakes of the hand were exchanged between them. In the evening, about ninety of the paid-off sat down to a plentifully-supplied dinner at Mr. Pearson's, the White Swan Inn, where they enjoyed themselves with a professional abandon and zest quite refreshing to witness.

The substantial viands which garnished the table were done ample justice to, and to the rattling of knives and forks, were kept up a running accompaniment of toasts, sentiments, forecastle squibs, banterings, &c., indulged in with the greatest good humour on all hands. There were plenty of "lend a hand here lads," "stow away your dunnage," "clear your scuppers," "pass the grog," &c., and with the exception of passing the grog, the orders were promptly obeyed. After a more than usually protracted onslaught, all hands turned down for a smoke. The room was then cleared, and in due time the company returned greatly reduced in number, and to the harmony of a cornet-a-piston and a flute, they kept merry time dancing "Jack's the Lad," and various other sailors' hornpipes.

The evening passed off quietly and harmoniously, and no doubt all hands were well pleased with the first day ashore.

* When it is stated that during the period of her sojourn in the waters of the southern hemisphere from £9000 to £3000 has been annually spent in this port for the refitting and refreshing of the vessel, it will be seen that the trading portion of our community have also had reason to rejoice in the meeting of the Herald—the more so, as this vessel has not shared in the colonial allowance voted to the officers and crews of other war vessels stationed in this port, or occasionally visiting its waters.

SHOCKING AND MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

(Abridged from the Maitland Mercury.)

Some six weeks ago a Chinaman, in the employ of Mr. Warland, of Harben Vale, was reported to the police as missing, supposed to murdered; but, after an ineffectual search of several days, the matter was allowed to drop, and was almost forgotten until last Friday, when, as Mr. Wylde was looking for horses on Warland's Creek he discovered, on a branch creek, the body of a man covered with wounds, and which proved to be that of the missing Chinaman. An inquest was held on the body, by Dr. Little, the coroner, at Murrurundi, yesterday, 23rd June. Two men were taken into custody on suspicion, one of them, a shepherd in Mr. Warland's employ, and a hut-mate of deceased named John Smith, and the other a man employed on the home station of Mr. Warland's, named George Fers.

Thomas M'Donald, upon being sworn, deposed: He was overseer on the estate of Mr. W. H. Warland; the deceased Chinaman, Kaw Haw, was shepherding at a station six miles from the head station; the prisoner Smith was a hut mate of the deceased; he (M'Donald) was at the station on Thursday, the 21st May; on the Monday following it was reported to him that the Chinaman was missing; he went in search of the deceased, with two other men, and continued the search for several days without success: he called at the hut with rations on the Saturday previous to the Monday, he saw no marks on Smith, or anything particular about him; he found fault with Smith for not reporting the absence of the deceased; Smith said the creek was up and he could not cross; he (M'Donald) saw some clothes recently washed near the hut; he saw a strange Chinaman about the place, but could not say whether it was previous to the deceased being missed or not Smith told him the deceased had £20 about him.

The prisoner John Smith, was brought in and sworn. He lived in Mr. Warland's employment for the last 12 years; on the 22nd May deceased left the hut with his sheep, and did not return that evening; he (Smith) concluded that he bolted; he saw one of deceased's sheep in his yard; he fired a gun twice, in order to let deceased hear should he be about the station; shortly afterwards saw deceased's flock on the opposite side of the creek from the station: he could not cross the creek to report the circumstance, but on the Sunday, told one Patten to tell Mr. M'Donald the deceased was missing; on the Sunday previous to the deceased being missing, a strange Chinaman stopped at the hut that night, and sold deceased a pistol, and vest and trousers; on Monday deceased and a stranger played at cards, and they seemed to have some difference; they both left the hut together; the strange Chinaman had a black horse, with new saddle and bridle; he had also a pistol and knife with him; one evening after this, the overseer asked him if he saw a strange Chinaman on the run, he told him he did not; he could not report the case, because he had two flocks to look after, and could not cross the creek without the risk of drowning the sheep; he never saw deceased from Friday, 22nd May, until last Sunday, when he saw his body at Mr. Warland's barn; the clothes that were hanging to dry were his own; the pistol, vest, and trousers deceased bought from the strange Chinaman were given by him to the overseer. (Here the overseer, M'Donald, stated to the jury that he received those articles a month before the time stated by Smith.) The body he saw on Sunday last he recognised to be that of the deceased, by the boots.

Mr. Abraham Wylde deposed to the finding of the body in a branch creek running into Warland's Creek.

Mr. John Piggott deposed that some five or six weeks ago he had occasion to call at the hut occupied by the prisoner and deceased, and while tightening his saddle-girths saw a man looking through the sheep yard fence, but upon riding up to the spot could discover no one; the man might have have concealed himself behind a tree or in the creek, as there was no place in the yard where he could secrete himself; but he (Piggott) could not identify the man. (It would appear that it was through some information of this witness that the man, George Fers, was taken into custody. As there was no evidence against him he was at this period discharged.)

Charles Chopin, a duly qualified medical practitioner, deposed: I made a *post mortem* examination on the body of deceased, at Mr. Warland's barn, on Sunday, 21st instant; I found the head swollen, the hair gone, the skin discoloured and soft, as though it had been some time in water; there were two bruises, one on the top of the head and one on the back of the head, produced by a bludgeon, or log of wood; there were ten wounds on different parts of the face and head, the greatest number produced by the sharp heel of a boot, and the remainder by a knife; the brain was in a state of decomposition, and the *dura mater* presented the appearance of inflammation during life-time; there were twelve wounds or stabs on the body, produced by a knife similar to the one now before the jury; all these wounds except three were in the left breast; two of the three (excepted) were in the left shoulder, and one in the left arm-pit; the stabs in the lungs would have proved fatal in a short time, but that in the heart must have caused instant death; these wounds could not possibly have been inflicted by deceased; the chest and wounds were without blood, but was full of sand; the body was buried in some sandy bed of a creek, with the head nearer the stream than the legs; from the appearance of the body it must have been dead not less than two, and not more than seven or eight weeks; the knife now before the jury could have produced those wounds, without breaking the point; the stab in front, which penetrated the heart, cut the fifth rib through, and one of the back stab cut through the eleventh rib, close to the spine, penetrating the diaphragm and the spleen.

The jury, having consulted for a few minutes, returned a verdict to the following effect, with which the coroner expressed his concurrence:—"We find that the deceased Chinaman, Kaw Haw, came by his death in consequence of wounds wilfully inflicted upon him by some person or persons unknown." The prisoner Smith was consequently discharged.

THE MAITLAND FLOODS.

(From Yesterday's Maitland Mercury.)

The adjourned meeting in aid of those who were in circumstances of distress through the late flood, was held at the School of Arts yesterday. The attendance at the commencement of the proceedings was not numerous, but before long the room was fairly filled, about 250 persons being present.

On the motion of Mr. L. W. Levy, seconded by the Rev. W. Purves, Mr. P. Green was called to the chair.

The Chairman said he felt somewhat embarrassed in taking the position he held, having understood that it had been arranged that Major Crummer would occupy it. He proceeded, however, to read the minutes of the previous meeting, and to state that, as the postponement had been for the purpose of procuring statistics of the amount of damage done, he would have but to call on the Secretary to read the report of the committee appointed to collect those statistics. It was unnecessary for him to make many remarks on the late calamitous and distressing flood. It was, without doubt, greater than any flood since 1832. An immense amount of property had been destroyed, though the loss could be better sustained than in former years, through the prosperous condition of the colony. The people had not been true to themselves. The town had been left too much in a state of nature. Had it enjoyed the advantage of a municipal institution, the bad places, such as Hall's Creek, might have been protected with flood gates, and the flooding of the lands prevented. So many individuals had distinguished themselves during the flood, that it would be invidious to mention names, yet there were a few to whom he might refer. The Government, before receiving any intimation from the police magistrate, came forward in a most praiseworthy manner. Of Mr. Levy's conduct he need not speak, for his advertisement said enough. He hoped no one would be offended at his mentioning these names alone, whilst there were so many others. There was one remark he wished to make in reference to a statement in one of the Sydney papers to the effect that the Maitland people were not the first to move. Such was not the case; for if their hands were not in their pockets they were at work night and day. [Seeing that Major Crummer had arrived, Mr. Green was about to resign the chair. He was induced to retain it, however.] He would conclude by calling on the Rev. J. R. Thackeray to read the report.

The Rev. J. R. Thackeray then read the report as follows:—

REPORT OF THE MAITLAND FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE. June 23, 1857.

Your committee were appointed at a public meeting held in this place on Monday last, the 22nd instant, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of loss sustained from and distress occasioned by the recent flood.

Your committee at once took steps to ascertain the necessary facts:

1st. By some of their number visiting in person the districts flooded.

2nd. By others attending daily in this hall, to receive reports of losses, and applications for relief.

3rd. By writing to gentlemen at a distance, desiring them to forward the necessary information.

4th. By causing advertisements to be inserted, and placards to be posted.

The result, however, puts your committee in possession of the gratifying fact that although the loss of property has been enormous, from the previous general prosperity of the community, and the great amount of immediate benevolent effort put forth by the town, the distress has been much less than might have been expected, from so awful and wide-spread a calamity. It is, however, the painful duty of your committee to report that many severe cases of distress have been laid before them; in some cases everything whole families possessed being swept away.

The cases reported may be roughly classed under the following particulars:—

Cases of severe loss, 24.

Cases of loss, but where relief is not sought, 30.

And cases for inquiry, 36.

It will be necessary for some time to elapse before the full extent of loss and consequent distress can be laid before your committee, and the particulars here submitted are cases that have been reported up to this time.

Your committee would recommend to the consideration of this meeting the desirability of opening a subscription list at once; and of passing a vote of thanks to the Government for their prompt and unasked assistance—to the Press, local and metropolitan—and also to the inhabitants of Sydney and other places, who evinced their readiness to render aid to the sufferers. And to express its unqualified approbation of the gallant conduct of those gentlemen who rendered assistance by boats, &c., in many instances risking their lives in the cause of their fellow-men. Many noble instances are known to your committee, but they feel it would be invidious to particularise individuals. Your committee desire also to record the pleasing fact that during the inundation the houses of the inhabitants were thrown open to those who were obliged to leave their houses; while immediate relief was promptly rendered by the committee of the Maitland Hospital and private individuals.

The case of Widow Franklin your committee would wish to bring under your special notice. Her husband was drowned in the river Hunter while preparing to rescue others. This is the only known instance of loss of life. She is said to be now residing in Haywood, near Manchester, with her two small children; and the same post that she expected would bring her the means of joining her husband will convey to her the melancholy intelligence that her children are fatherless and she a widow.

Your committee would suggest the continuance of their labours, in order that the several claims should be investigated, and relief administered.

It is the opinion of your committee that if the several ministers would kindly preach a special sermon and have collections in their churches, it would very materially aid them in their work, by placing additional sums at their disposal.

In conclusion, the loss of property caused by this and previous floods within the last eight months has been immense, but the regret will be the less if it should lead to such steps being taken as shall prevent a recurrence of such a sad calamity in time to come.

The Rev. Dean Lynch moved the first resolution:—

That the report now read be adopted, and that the committee be requested to pursue their enquiries and labours within all the localities affected by the flood.

The report afforded matter both for pleasure and for pain; of pain, on account of the sad story it contained (and they all knew what the feelings of the sufferers must be, many of them having their prospects blighted, and their hopes destroyed); of pleasure, in dwelling on the instances of sympathy and practical charity it related. Attention had been drawn to the conduct of those who, regardless of their own safety and comfort, had risked their lives to save their fellow-creatures. He had no doubt the meeting would place on record their unqualified approval of that conduct; and, though that was not the place to do it, he hoped to see some more substantial record, as, for instance, a medal given to everyone who had taken part in those exertions. It was proposed that the clergy should preach sermons in aid of the cause. He for one would feel most happy to do so. He thought that such sermons would have the effect of inducing many to give, who would not like their small subscriptions to appear on the collection sheets, and would give to all an opportunity to contribute. The concluding portion of the report expressed hopes for further efforts. What had occurred might occur again, and receiving the calamity as from the hands of an all-wise Providence, they were bound to provide for the future. Those should be assisted who were ready to help themselves. They must be just as well as generous, and searching inquiry would be necessary on the part of the committee to ascertain not only where the greatest loss had been sustained, but who had been best able to sustain it. It would therefore be necessary to invest the committee with power to make inquiry, and to distribute without regard to person or place. He was delighted with the sympathy that had been shown. For nineteen years his regard for Maitland had gradually increased on account of the manifestations of charity amongst the people. He was delighted to see them united in one mind; for why should they obscure with the shadows of selfishness the rays of light that philanthropy was shedding on the darkness of the distressed.

Mr. W. Curry seconded the resolution. He hoped to do something to correct the mistake that had been made that day week in attributing sectarian motives; and he hoped it would go forth to the world that they would sink all minor differences, and join heart and hand in helping all who needed aid without distinction of clime or creed. He had been asked before the meeting whether they ought to commence with prayer; though he felt it would be right, he did not see that it was necessary, for he was satisfied that all would join in heart and voice in returning thanks, and they had to deal with a Being who saw the heart. They were there to offer thanks that out of so much anticipated distress there should be found really so little. A distinction should be made between loss and distress. The loss was immense; and was not, he thought, less than two or three hundred thousand pounds. He thanked God that Maitland could bear so great a loss with so little distress. Then there was cause for gratitude that there had been so little sacrifice of human life—a loss far greater than any other. The causes of distress were of two kinds. First, there were the cases of those who were driven out of their houses by the flood. These had been met; and notwithstanding the largeness of the numbers driven out, they had been sheltered at once. There were other cases, however, in which individuals had been deprived of means of future support. The workman had lost his tools, or the small storekeeper his little stock. These cases must be met; these things must be provided. They should help those who would help themselves.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The Rev. Benjamin Chapman moved the second resolution, as follows:—

That this meeting emphatically records its grateful sense of the prompt aid rendered by the Government to the sufferers by the flood, and of the spontaneous and generous sympathy offered by the inhabitants of Sydney and other places.

Those who watched the waters rising, and saw many obliged to quit their houses, and leave their clothing and even the necessaries of life, could feel the necessity for some one to step forward with temporal and efficient aid, and could now feel what was due to those who had afforded it. It was fitting and proper to entertain gratitude towards them. And it was a pleasure to have the opportunity of recording their grateful sense of the prompt and efficient aid rendered by Government also. It was not often that resolutions of this kind were passed. And then there was the kind aid offered, by friends in Sydney and other places. He said offered, in order nothing might be said that might tend to prevent it being given. All suffered in a calamity such as this, and a good case should be made out in support of the claims of the district.

The Chairman here produced a letter from the Colonial Secretary to Major Crummer, dated the 22nd June, requesting a report of the extent of the distress, expressing a regret and sympathy, and giving authority to afford immediate temporary relief. Two other letters, the one from Mr. Piddington, the other from Mr. C. Boydell, of Gresford, promising aid, were also read.

Mr. H. Vindin seconded the resolution. He gave credit to the Government for the aid afforded so promptly, and without solicitation. He spoke in warm terms of the sympathy that he had witnessed in Sydney on the arrival of the news of the flood, and bore testimony to the anxiety of all to render aid. He hoped that the example of liberality set by the Government would be followed by the people. There was no occasion, he said, for him to hint that forbearance might be exercised by the land-owners towards their tenants. He depicted the feelings of anxiety and consternation with which all were oppressed during the flood, and the pleasure with which the waters were seen to subside. He felt gratitude and pride at the comparative smallness of the distress, and at the extent of the private liberality which had administered to it. He spoke of the part taken by the Sydney press in laying the case before the public, and alluded to the letter received from Mr. Clark Irving, with the promise of £100, almost as soon as the news could have reached Sydney. He read a letter from Messrs. Tucker and Co., of Sydney, enclosing a cheque for £25. He referred in terms of praise to the admirable statistics published in one of the Sydney papers, showing that 152 houses—nearly one fourth of the number in the town—had been submerged, and that there were 930 houseless poor. These statistics showed the extent of the distress. The flood might not be without beneficial results, for it would necessitate fresh exertions, and teach the people to prepare for the future.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

The Rev. R. Chapman moved the third resolution. After some preliminary remarks, he said that the people of Maitland were highly distinguished for their benevolence and humanity. The very room in which they met—built as it was for a benevolent purpose—was a proof of this. It was for the honour of Maitland that so many brave fellows had risked their lives for the safety of their fellow creatures. No greater love could be shown than to lay down one's life for the safety of another. By the blessing of God these brave men had been directed to the relief of many who would otherwise have found a watery grave. The resolution was:—

That this meeting cordially tenders the thanks of the public to those brave and philanthropic men who risked their lives to rescue their fellow creatures from a watery grave.

He could have mentioned those who have left their own property, their wives, their children, their houses, for the safety of others, and they would have not only the thanks of the meeting, but, he trusted, the blessing of God.

The Rev. E. Griffith seconded the resolution, and said that during twenty years of public life he had never witnessed such a display of sympathy as on the occasion of the late calamity. To give an instance of the manner in which aid had been afforded, he referred to his own case, in which, when the water had risen 3 feet 10 inches into his house, he, his family, and the family of a neighbour were rescued in a boat by a crew whose names he did not know, and who, he was sure, did not wish to be known. The next morning, when he was anxious to see how his property which he had quitted so hastily, stood, he was rowed to the house by three young men, one of whom, within a quarter of an hour afterwards, was in eternity. This was true bravery. These men deserved thanks, though they did not ask for them, and not only did they rescue human beings, but they saved the life of beasts. There were many of the distressed who were determined to fight it out, and he hoped their friends in Sydney would hear of this. There were many who required but a little aid to relieve the present pressure, and who would not get into debt. In conclusion, he alluded to the remarks in one of the local papers of the responsibility resting on those who stopped the public benevolence. He did not believe in it. He went home possessing a *mens conscia recti*.

The resolution was put and carried, when Mr. E. Hart rose to move an amendment, but was informed he was out of order.

The Rev. W. Purves moved the fourth resolution:—

That the present committee be empowered to dispense relief according to the best of their judgment from the funds which may be placed at their disposal, and that five form a quorum, and that two of such quorum sign, in the presence of the committee, all cheques upon the treasurer.

He first alluded to the arduous nature of the duties in which the committee had already been engaged, and to those which he felt they would yet discharge to the best of their ability. He agreed with the remark that the flood would have its beneficial results. One of these would be that measures would probably be taken to avert the recurrence of such evils. Another would be that it would teach lessons of providence and prudence to those who had failed to exercise these qualities. He was sorry to say that he thought the committee would have often to give to those who did not deserve it, because they had not provided in times past, whilst many who deserved aid would not accept it, because they had provided.

The Rev. W. M'Intyre seconded the motion. He said that he had not been aware of the calling of the previous meeting, until he saw the reports of it in the press, or he would have been present. He coincided with the views already expressed, of the prompt and large-hearted liberality that characterised the people of Maitland, and indeed of the colony. He had never known them fall short of their duty, when a worthy case was before them. He was happy some checks had been applied to that liberality; though not called on to share the responsibility, he would have supported Mr. Griffith's motion for an adjournment, and he thought Mr. Griffith deserved thanks for the part he had taken. He had kept the public liberality within bounds until the liberality and kind heartedness of individuals had done its work, and the public ought not to intrude into these neighbourly and more intimate relationships. There was another liberality to which he would allude, and he did so with no sectarian spirit. It was the duty of the churches to provide for the necessities of their members. The kindly and intimate relationships that existed in the church enabled it to do this with greater tenderness than could the public, and without endangering self-reliance or self-respect. He hoped that no regular attendant of any church would apply to the committee, but apply to whatever body might be organised in his church for such purposes, and then that body might apply to the committee. After individual and family liberality, and the liberality of the churches had performed their part, there would be other cases, not yet overtaken, which would come before the committee. He agreed with distinguishing loss from distress. He believed that this calamity had been ordained by Providence for wise purposes of discipline; and if all the losses were made good, the results of that discipline would be prevented. The increased and strenuous efforts that would now be necessary would be beneficial to character. Let distress be relieved, but let not the advantages of discipline be prevented. If the visitation had the effect of correcting the extravagant expenditure, the intemperance that swallowed up the earnings of years, it would be gratifying indeed. He trusted that it would be a check to such habits, and he trusted that combined efforts would relieve every case of extreme distress that could be so relieved with.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Douglas briefly moved the fifth resolution:—

That a subscription list be now opened, to be called the Flood Relief Fund, and that the several clergymen of the district be requested to preach sermons in behalf of the fund.

He trusted that the landlords would not be discouraged by the frequency of the floods, but would, like those alluded to, fight it out, put into the ground all they could for the next season, and encourage their tenants to do the same. He appealed to the meeting to contribute liberally. Of those to whom much was given much was expected.

Mr. L. W. Levy seconded the resolution. He expressed his confidence in the liberality of the people of the district, and exhorted all to give according to their ability.

Mr. W. Nicholson supported the resolution. He believed he had lost more than any man on the Hunter; but he thanked Providence that he could bear his losses. The committee might rely upon his best exertions, and in proof he would hand to the treasurer a cheque for £50, to which he would add if required. He intended to forego six months' rent to such of his farm tenants as had suffered severely.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The Chairman announced that subscription lists were on the table, and took occasion to return thanks to Mr. Clark Irving, who had entered the room after the commencement of the proceedings, for his contribution.

On the motion of the Rev. R. Chapman, the Chairman left the chair, and Major Crummer took it.

A vote of thanks to the chairman was then passed, and, after several names had been placed on the subscription lists, the meeting separated.

The amount of the subscriptions, before the doors were closed, was upwards of £400.

The meeting was characterised by the greatest unanimity.

SUBSIDENCE OF THE FLOOD.

The river is falling now much slower than at first—scarcely a foot a day apparently. Last evening it was still nearly seven feet above high water mark. The deposit left by the flood would be well worth examination by a scientific man. Although very adhesive while still wet, and varying in depth from half an inch on high ground to several inches on low ground, where the water stood longer, there seems to be a good deal of sand in most of it, and in particular places a complete bed of sand has been left on the ground. One paddock in the Horse-shoe Bend has from an inch to three inch depth of pure sand spread over it. Our "oldest inhabitants" say they do not remember a similar deposit being left by any previous flood.

The fears expressed that as more extensive information was gathered in reference to the flood we should hear of numerous instances of loss and distress, are, we are happy to say, not borne out. The season of the year in which the flood has occurred is so far favourable to the settler, and, except in the very low lands, he may yet secure a crop. The loss of maize and lucerne seems to be a very general and great one throughout the district, but the increased value of each will no doubt compensate the settler individually to a great extent. How far the next wheat crop will be affected by the deluge cannot at present be accurately stated. Most of the low lands had not recovered the effects of previous floods, and were uncropped—the loss sustained then will therefore only be that arising from a further delay in sowing. A great loss has also been sustained in potatoes, but the high price in this product also will in a great measure atone for the loss of the grower. It will thus be seen that the actual loss will ultimately fall back on the consumers, and that they also will be sufferers. A few instances of temporary distress are no doubt to be found amongst the settlers, but from all we can learn they are more the exception than the rule.

It has been remarked that it was fortunate that previous floods had left nearly the whole of the low lands in an unserviceable condition, as this last one would have totally destroyed whatever crops might have been sown. This is reasoning with martyrlike philosophy, but we fancy it would be far better to take such measures as would prevent the lands from being flooded. The loss sustained in the district during the past years by floods would, one would think, cover the cost of such an undertaking.

The water is not subsiding so fast now as at first. The vast quantity of water to be drained off, the lowness of the lands still covered, and the only two modes of egress now running, account for this. Hall's Creek has now almost stopped running. The lands contiguous to the Long Bridge are nearly drained, although here and there are to be seen patches of water. Opposite the Northumberland Hotel the water does not disappear so quickly, and we imagine that some system of draining will here have to be adopted. Wallis's Creek on the other side is the only outlet for all the submerged lands at the back, including Louth Park, Hungerford's Swamps, &c. The water there is going down, but not so fast as could be desired. Fishery Creek drains some of the lands, but it also empties into Wallis's Creek. Every facility, we think, by cutting deep drains, should be given to the free egress of the water. In several hollows the water will remain for months unless removed by drainage.

At Lochinvar we learn that the flood extended over a large extent of country, but where the river first broke over we could not ascertain. Losses of maize, lucerne, and other crops are reported, but no loss of life occurred. General havoc, however, took place amongst the pigs and poultry.

Accounts from beyond East Maitland and about Morpeth represent the effects of the flood as comparatively slight. In the hollows, the water still stands, and the crops that were in are likely to suffer; but not on the higher lands it has drained away, or dried up, and everything appears fresh. We are told that at Bolwarra, Dunmore, and other places, the settlers are getting in wheat as fast as they can; and it is stated that even August sowing has before now produced good crops. Much of the hay in stack, supposed to have been spoiled, can be saved; and is now being secured. The corn that was standing is said to be but little hurt, and great part of that which had been plucked is not spoiled. The floor to which the water had access is damaged only at the outside. It is well-known that an almost impervious coating is found in flour bags where the water touches, and thus further injury is prevented.

BLACK CREEK.

Black Creek Bridge.—The platform of this bridge was shifted off the piers during the last flood by a vast accumulation of immense logs getting underneath the same, and lifting it bodily. We understand that Mr. Collett has already contracted for raising the piers four feet higher, and by removing the struts, a far greater water-way for the future will be provided. It was rumoured that the new bridge at Anvil Creek had also been injured, but we are happy to say that not the slightest damage has occurred. The roads generally northwards are stated to be improved by the rough washing which they got from the late deluge.

Coal Field at Falbrook.—Our respected and indefatigable Inspector of Coal Mines, Mr. Keene, has recently visited Glennie's Creek, and from an old pit which was pointed out, and from other indications which to his scientific knowledge became apparent, we are informed that he expressed a most favourable opinion of the mineral wealth of the district. We understand that some influential persons in Black Creek have commenced sinking a shaft in consequence of Mr. Keene's encouraging report, and we wish them every success.

M'INTYRE RIVER.

The constant rain and flooded state of this part of the country has prevented my writing earlier. For the last six or eight months we have had nothing but floods—the country for many miles each side of the River M'Intyre being under water. Instead of getting the mail once a week, we do not get it in five or six weeks, and then very often four to six papers short. It was the greatest blunder that could have been made having the post-office at Callandoon, a place seven miles at the north side of the M'Intyre River, instead of the south side. The mailman has only been able to cross the M'Intyre once these last nine months without swimming. Had the post-office been on the south side, or even on the north bank, we should have had our mails pretty regular. Some of my neighbours have lost a great many sheep in consequence of the floods—one 2[illegible], with the shepherd drowned; another 700. I have been very fortunate indeed. The country has been, and is now, in a dreadful state; it is hard work to get a beast to kill, the ground being so boggy.

Whalen, May 11, 1857.

ADELONG.

The following extract is taken from a letter dated Tumut, June 22nd, received by Mr. James Thompson, 116, Pitt-street, from Mr. A. Walton, of Adelong Creek:—

From all accounts I am inclined to think that the Adelong is about to see better days than ever, the rush is now to a quartz reef on the hill exactly opposite our old place, on Martin Curran's side of the creek. No doubt you will have seen an account of the richness of it through the Press ere this reaches you. I saw a report of it in the *Goulburn Chronicle* this day, which is quite correct so far, in fact, it falls short of the amount realised by some parties: they are also striking new diggings in the hills farther up the creek, I was told by the party (themselves) who took out a handsome nugget of 22 ounces. I have made application to remove a business down (viz., a store and public-house), which I hope to do soon.

WOLLONGONG.

(From the Illawarra Mercury of Monday.)

The present Dangerous State of the Roads.—On Thursday last, a public meeting was held in the large room of the Brighton Hotel, Wollongong, called by the Warden, on a requisition to that effect from the inhabitants. On opening the proceedings, the Warden observed that they were somewhat late in the field, as a letter had been received by the magistrates from the Government, informing them that £400 had been granted for the repairs of the roads to the district. The following resolutions were proposed, and carried unanimously, viz.—(1.) "That this meeting views with alarm the very dangerous state of the roads leading to Wollongong (the principal shipping port in the district), and are of one opinion as to the immediate necessity for some enlarged and permanent measure being adopted to render them useful for travelling, and safe for life and property to pass over." (2.) "That this meeting is of opinion that an urgent appeal should be made to his Excellency Sir William Denison, for a grant of money from the general revenue of the colony, to assist the residents in the permanent repair of about twenty miles of road from Bulli, on the north side of Wollongong, to the proposed new bridge at the Macquarie River, on the south of Wollongong; there being many thousand pounds' worth of perishable produce travelling over that road daily, required for the Sydney market." (3.) "This meeting desires to record their deliberate conviction that, while other parts of the colony are being considerably benefited by the large railway expenditure to which the inhabitants of this district pay their proportion, without any commensurate benefit in return, it will be but an act of justice for the Government to refund some portion of the very large amount of money that has been paid for agricultural land in this district, for the purpose of keeping open the roads to the port, especially when such high prices have been obtained by reason of its nearness to the metropolitan market." A committee having been named to prepare a memorial embodying these resolutions for presentation to Sir William Denison, the meeting separated.

Honesty Rewarded.—We feel bound to record the following. On Friday last, a person on a visit from Sydney, lost the sum of £27 from his person in Wollongong. In our issue of Monday last he offered a reward of £5 for its recovery, and about half-past nine on that day, the money was restored by Mr. Thomas Galvin of this town, who had found it on the day it was lost on the wharf. He had made diligent enquiry for the owner, but did not succeed until he saw the advertisement, when he at once restored the money—the greater portion of which was in sovereigns—and received the reward. Such conduct as this is deserving of great praise, and of being held up as an example, for which purpose we give it publicity.

Church of England School, Wollongong.—The usual half-yearly examination of the above school took place on Tuesday last, the 23rd instant. There were upwards of fifty children present, who were questioned by a friend from Sydney in bible history, reading, geography, &c.; and returned such answers as shewed that, for the short time (since January, 1857) they had been under tuition, their progress had been very satisfactory. Prize books were afterwards allotted, to the children. After enjoying a feast of cake, tea, oranges, &c., they separated for the usual winter holidays.

Ulladulla.—On Thursday we had no mails owing to the roads having become impassable by the recent wet weather, and all the creeks being unfordable. The ground is now completely saturated, and it will take some weeks before our farmers can "whistle at the plough." On Wednesday and Thursday the rain poured down, and the wind blew from the east in such a style as to astonish every one. The gale caused the sea to rise so high at the harbour that Mr. Warden's new vessel on the stocks had a narrow escape from being washed away by the surge.

Violent Gale at Shellharbour.—In my last (says our correspondent), I stated that our farmers were cheered by the prospect of settled weather: they have, however, been again sadly doomed to disappointment. On Tuesday evening rain set in, with strong south-west wind, which increased during the night to a perfect gale, continuing the whole of the following day. Such was its violence that very many trees have been levelled with the ground, and amongst them the gigantic fig-tree facing the harbour, which has for so many years withstood the southerly blast and afforded shelter to the shipping. The sea, to use the expression of a bystander, was never before known to be so "wicked." An empty boat was observed amongst the breakers in the evening, having the appearance of a ship's jolly boat, and although several persons went round the point with a view to secure her if possible, she had disappeared. Many trifling things were picked up the following morning on the beach, but nothing to indicate what ship she may have belonged to; and it is feared that from the circumstance of a small schooner having taken refuge in the bay at the back of the burial ground the previous night, she may have been driven out to sea and foundered, as there was no appearance of her on the following morning. The cargo boat of the William and Ann was driven from her moorings and dashed almost to pieces on the rocks.

Fatal Accident at Booth's Steam Saw Mill.—On the afternoon of Monday, about 2 o'clock, as George Jenkins, sawyer, in the employ of Mr. John Booth, of the Steam Saw Mill, White's Bay, Balmain, was attending the machinery (at that time cutting long timber), the leathern belt, by which the saw was propelled, had by some means or other slipped off, and whilst in the act of re-placing it on the pully, Jenkins' hand got caught so firmly, that his body was carried round the shaft with such velocity that, as stated by one of the witnesses, he could hardly see it and it must have gone over one hundred times round. Instant death was the result, the body being frightfully mutilated. Yesterday, an inquest was held before Mr. J. S. Parker, at the Balmain Hotel, Balmain, touching Jenkins' death. Cuthbert M'Lachlan stated that he was engine-driver at the Saw Mills, and, at the time the accident occurred, heard the manager, Mr. James, call out "stop the engine, for God's sake;" witness did so at once, and then saw the body of deceased wound round the shaft; there was great difficulty in getting it off, as the belt had got his fingers between it and the shaft; besides the disfiguration of the body, one leg was torn away below the knee, his right arm smashed, and his ribs forced in; when got off, he was quite dead. Deceased came from Whitchurch, Shropshire, in the David M'Ivor, had been sixteen months in the colony, and was twenty-two years of age. All the witnesses concurred in attributing the sad event to a proper want of caution on the part of deceased; the mill had been at work over two years, and this is the first accident that has taken place. Deceased was a sober man, and was perfectly so at the time he met his death. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

We are requested by Mr. Charles Teakle to call the attention of connoisseurs, dealers, and others interested in the fine arts, to the extensive and valuable collection of oil paintings, engravings, lithographs, &c., on view, this day, at the stores of Mr. W. Macdonald, 9, Macquarie-place, all of which will be positively sold by auction, to-morrow (Thursday), at half-past 10 o'clock precisely.—Adv.

Important Sale of Boots and Shoes.—The especial attention of boot and shoe makers, country buyers, &c., is directed to the extensive sale of boots and shoes from the celebrated house of Holmes and Co., to take place at the City Mart, 311, George-street, at 11 o'clock prompt.—Adv.

Clarence Town.—30th June. From Oakendale: Strawberry cow, apparently unbranded; damages 5s. Strawberry steer, [illegible] near rump; damages 9d. Strawberry steer, like W[illegible] near ribs, off ear marked; damages 5s. White heifer, like S near ribs, [illegible] near rump; damages 5s. Red cow, RH off ribs; damages [illegible]. Will be sold 13th July.

Hexham.—19th June, by William M'Clement: Brown pony, two white marks on face, no brand visible; damages 5s. Also, on 19th June, by Robert Lloyd; damages 1s. 6d. per head: White mare, C over H on near shoulder. White horse, no brand visible. Will be sold 20th July.

Cassilis.—26th June. From the Estate of G. T. Rowe, Esq.; damages £1: Bay gelding, H under saddle off side, [illegible] over CM near shoulder, saddle mark, white spot on ribs off side, aged, 15½ hands high; re-advertised on account of other brands appearing. Will be sold 22nd July.

THE POWER OF SUMMARY DISMISSAL.

(From the United Service Gazette, 11th April.)

The [illegible] Admiralty have just exercised their right of dismissing a [illegible] Commissioned Officer from Full Pay service under circumstances [illegible] extraordinary kind. That the power of summary dismissal is vested in the Admiralty we do not dispute, and there may, at times, be good cause to warrant the exercise of that power. Rather than the service should be scandalised by bringing to light charges of a disgraceful nature, we would prefer that the Admiralty availed themselves of their authority, but nothing short of crimes of an infamous complexion can in our opinion palliate its use. If it is admitted that the Admiralty can and shall at their pleasure scratch the names of officers off the Navy List without assigning any reason beyond their paramount will, there is an end of Naval Courts Martial, and the "magna charta" of the profession is swept away. We contend that officers on full pay ought not to be allowed an option. Many a grievous offender has escaped the punishment due to him, and brought disgrace upon the cloth, by being permitted to resign when the Marshalsea stared him in the face. Naval officers should be "*Sans peur et sans reproche*;" and he who brings discredit upon his order should be compelled to pay the penalty.

With reference to Mr. Rusden, whose restoration we mentioned last week, we understand, although that officer has cautiously abstained from communicating the facts of the case (probably out of fear of their Lordships' displeasure), that prior to the Electra leaving the Australian station, a proposition was made by Captain Fremantle, of the Juno, to Mr. Rusden, to join that ship as Master. We do not understand that Mr. Rusden was *ordered* to make the exchange, and such is the socially disorganised state of the Juno, that he certainly could have had no inducement voluntarily to accept the offer.

Mr. Rusden, also, probably had reasons of his own to decline the appointment, irrespective of the proffered misery attending an unhappy ship, which made him desirous of returning to England in the Electra; and in the absence of any peremptory order, he was perfectly justified in the course he pursued. But Captain Fremantle, though unwilling to compel Mr. Rusden to join his ship, was not satisfied with the evasion of his kind "invitation," and wrote a letter of complaint to the Admiralty, which letter reached England before the Electra. Upon this *ex parte* statement, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of Great Britain took the unwonted step of dismissing Mr. Rusden the service immediately on the arrival of the ship, and sent orders to that effect to the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. Their Lordships waited not to hear the other side of the question, but coolly issued a mandate dismissing a highly respectable officer from the service. And this is the way in which business is done at the Admiralty.

A course of proceeding so utterly at variance with common usage and with the privileges of the service could not long stand good. The officer remonstrated, and his common sense argument was so irresistible that without waiting to communicate afresh with the accuser, Captain Freemantle, the Admiralty at once cancelled their sentence of dismissal, and ordered Mr. Rusden to be reinstated in his rank. We have been indebted for these facts to other than the direct authority of the injured party, for had we consulted his wishes we should have altogether refrained from commenting on this strange story.

Setting the individual on one side, however, we think it our duty to protest with all our might against this arbitrary proceeding of the Admiralty. Captain Freemantle and Mr. Rusden ought to have been confronted on board the Victory or Impregnable, when the charges against the latter might have been substantiated or disproved. There was no opprobrium connected with this case, and to dismiss a commissioned officer of five years' standing, holding the rank of a captain in the army, upon the mere *ipse dixit* of a martinet distant 14,000 miles, is an exercise of power unheard of in the latest half of the 19th century, and augurs ill for the wisdom of the members of the Board who could lend themselves to the perpetration of such a deed. If an officer refuses to obey lawful orders, or neglects his duty, there are legitimate means of punishing him and of vindicating the insulted honour of the country by making him a public example; and should his crimes involve disgrace, the Admiralty have the power of putting a stop to injurious disclosures by adopting summary measures. The public service must at any cost be supported, but the private character and interests of individuals must not be sacrificed to suit the whims and freaks of Naval bashaws either afloat or at Whitehall.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Tuesday Evening.

The return of the Customs' Revenue for the port of Sydney, from the 24th to the 30th of June, is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Spirits	£5504	16	8
Wine	305	13	0
Ale, porter, and beer	456	10	3
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	1450	2	6
Tea	126	19	0
Coffee and chicory	136	6	3
Sugar and molasses	3603	4	0
Total	£10495	5	6

The amount of revenue received at the Customs during the month of June was £41,035 16s. 10d.; during the same month of last year, £29,308 4s. 7d. During the six months ended (to-day) the 30th of June, the revenue collected amounts to £257,218 17s. 5d.; for the same period of 1856, £203,849 10s. 5d.; showing an increase of £53,369 7s. in favour of the present year. It is satisfactory to know that there is an increase on all dutiable articles. The following table will show the amounts collected monthly during the corresponding months of 1856 and 1857:—

	1856.				1857.		
January	£31,505	14	7	...	£44,451	19	3
February	34,090	4	2	...	43,820	3	3
March	33,801	3	8	...	40,776	18	4
April	30,603	9	9	...	29,608	17	1
May	35,534	12	8	...	43,098	5	4
June	29,308	4	7	...	41,035	16	10
	£203,849	10	5	...	£257,218	17	5

There has been some inquiry for good sound flour to-day. A parcel of Californian fine flour has been quitted at £20 per ton, and Gallego at 55s. per barrel.

Messrs. W. Dean and Co. held to-day their usual trade sale of groceries, &c. The attendance was numerous, and several large parcels of goods changed hands at a slight advance on previous rates. There was, however, little disposition shown by the trade to stock themselves beyond immediate requirements, and many of the goods offered were withdrawn.

The same firm sold, ex the William, from Moreton Bay, Tozer's brand—

10 casks beef tallow, £49 per ton; 100 heavy hides, [illegible] each; [illegible] light ditto, [illegible]; 13 skins station tallow, 47s.; [illegible] heavy hides, [illegible] each; [illegible] casks beef tallow, GQQ brand, 47s to [illegible].

NOTICE.—Intimation is hereby given that a Process of Multiplepoinding and Declarator is at present in dependence before the Court of Session in Scotland, for the purpose of determining the right to, and distribution of, the sum of £1128 6s. 8d. sterling, being the balance of the price of certain heritable subjects on Dalmarnock Road, near Glasgow, which belonged to the now deceased JOHN CRICHTON, sometime malleable iron tube manufacturer in Glasgow, and were sold by the holder of an heritable security over the same; in which action Miss Agnes Milligan, residing at Greenlees Hall, near Rutherglen, James Muir, patent iron tube maker and smith, and iron-founder, &c., in Glasgow, and William Spencer, junior, smith and iron-founder there, are pursuers and nominal raisers; and Andrew Crichton, sometime shopman in the employment of William Spencer, ironmonger in Glasgow, and now, or at least when last heard of, residing in or near Bathurst, in the colony of New South Wales, or elsewhere furth of Scotland, as the immediate elder and only surviving brother, and nearest and lawful heir of line and of conquest of the said deceased John Crichton, has been called as a defender; and certain other parties who (failing the said Andrew Crichton and his lawful issue) are the nearest and lawful heirs-portioners of the said deceased John Crichton, are also defenders, and the real raisers; and that, at a calling of the cause upon the 10th day of February, 1857, the Honourable Lord Handyside, ordinary, pronounced the following interlocutor:—"Of new appoints all parties having, or pretending to have, interest in the fund in medio, to lodge condescendences and claims; and appoints intimation of the dependence of this process to be made to Andrew Crichton, or any party in his right, and that by advertisement once in each of the North British Advertiser and the Times newspapers, and twice, once a fortnight, in each of the following foreign newspapers, viz.—The New York Herald, the Sydney Herald, and the Melbourne Argus; and ordains the said Andrew Crichton, or any party in his right as aforesaid, to appear and claim in the said process on or before the 3rd day of November next. (Signed) "R. HANDYSIDE." Of all which intimation is hereby given accordingly.
ANDREW SCOTT, Writer to the Signet, 13, Drummond-place, Edinburgh, agent.

SIGHT RELIEVED.—Brazilian Pebble and Pantascopic Spectacles, universally acknowledged to be the best in use. Opera, race-glasses, and optics generally. All goods warranted at MOSS', 38, Hunter-street.

SHORTLY will be PUBLISHED, crown 8vo, 4s., The Life, Experience, and Journal of Nathaniel Pidgeon, City Missionary of Sydney. By Himself. Sydney: Smith and Gardiner, Stationers' Hall, Pitt-street.

THE TELEGRAPH WORKS COMPANY (LIMITED).—W. G. SPRIGG and CO. having been appointed agents in Sydney and Melbourne, are now in a position to take orders on account of the Company for any amount or description of telegraph stores, and ensure their punctual and faithful execution. 346, George-street, Sydney; 47, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

NOTICE.—The Purchasers of Land at Burwood from the undersigned are hereby informed that the Abstracts of Title are now lying at the Office, 284, George-street.—BURGIS and BOWES, auctioneers, &c.

NOTICE.—BURGIS and BOWES beg to inform the public that there are a few Allotments of Land at Burwood Railway Station still on SALE. Plan can be viewed, and particulars had, at the Sale Rooms, 284, George-street.

EAST MAITLAND.—Mr. A. DODDS having resigned the agency of this journal, the subscribers will in future be supplied at the shop of Mr. HAMILTON, bookseller, East Maitland. Mr. BLAIR, bookseller, of West Maitland, is now the accredited agent for both the townships, East and West Maitland.

NEWCASTLE COAL and COPPER COMPANY.—Notice.—The very high price of fodder having occasioned a great increase in the cost of traction, the price of coals at this Company's shoots at Newcastle, will be fifteen shillings and sixpence per ton, on and after the 1st JULY next. JOHN P. PERRY, secretary. Sydney, 29th June, 1857.

MR. WALTON has erected to his other machinery a Machine for Cutting Felloes, which will cut 500 felloes per day of the best blue gum, and will be very happy to supply the public at moderate terms. WALTON'S Steam Cart Manufactory, two doors from the Jew's Harp, on Brickfield Hill.

ADVANCE AUSTRALIA.—We have just paid a visit to Mr. WALTON'S extensive establishment, Brickfield Hill, for making drays, carts, &c., and was surprised to find the improvement made there. Mr. WALTON has just erected at a cost of £1000, a portable steam engine, by Shuttleworth, for the purpose of turning, cutting, and boring every article connected with dray making. By the superintendence of one man, timber is cut and turned in one hour, for the completion of ten drays. We wish Mr. Walton success in his new undertaking. Wanted, 20,000 spokes, large size, for the Melbourne Market—500 dray poles, 500 dray shafts, 500 pairs of red gum stocks. Cash on delivery. On sale from one pair to 500 cart and gig stocks cut and bored. At WALTON'S, Brickfield Hill.

J. M. LEIGH has re-commenced business on the premises formerly occupied by him, 137, George-street, where he intends carrying on the business of a Wholesale and Retail Tobacconist. J. M. L. intends strictly to adhere to his old system of business, of keeping the best goods obtainable, selling at the lowest remunerating profit, and dealing with his customers on the most liberal terms. J. M. Leigh, during his absence from this colony, visited the principal manufactories in Virginia, and has succeeded in completing arrangements with one of the first houses for a regular supply of the best class of tobaccos, manufactured according to his own directions, for the Sydney market. He has also made arrangements for a constant supply of the finest Havannah cigars, and every other article connected with the tobacco trade. J. M. LEIGH, 137, George-street.

JAMES VICKERY, Wholesale Boot, Shoe, Leather and Grindery Merchant, No. 286, George-street, six doors south of King-street.

REMOVAL.—H. and T. BROOKES, Saddlers' Ironmongers, &c., No. 1, York-street, next the Oriental Bank.

COLONIAL PRODUCE.—The undersigned are cash purchasers, or will make liberal cash advances upon consignments to Messrs. Dangar and Co., of London. RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., Sydney.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business as a commission and general agent, and trusts by being prompt and assiduous in all matters confided to him to merit support. The requirements of squatters and settlers are well understood, and shall have every attention.
R. PEEL RAYMOND.
Lyons'-buildings, George-street, Sydney, 31st March.

REMOVAL.—MICHAEL DELOHENTY, of the Albert Inn, Parramatta-street, begs to inform his numerous up-country friends and others that he is removing his business from Parramatta-street to Cooper-street, Glebe, where, having erected a large and commodious building, he intends opening under the sign of the Friend in Hand, on the 1st day of July proximo. M. D. having made all the necessary arrangements for the comfort and convenience of his customers, can now confidently invite his friends to his new establishment, where good accommodation will be afforded those becoming inmates, as well as good stabling for their horses.
MICHAEL DELOHENTY does not think it necessary to extend his invitation to his Sydney friends, feeling assured that each will "give him a call," and that their visits will neither "be few nor far between."

GLOBE HOTEL, PARRAMATTA, near the Terminus, Royal Mail Booking Office for Penrith, Hartley, and Bathurst. Good accommodation for travellers, and good stabling, by G. ELLIOTT.

SEEING IS BELIEVING.—The immense variety of first-class Jewellery exhibited at this establishment, rivals and surpasses that of any other in the city.
New jewellery and elegant designs.
In gold and silver watches, some thousands are on show; the quality of each one is guaranteed in writing. The many years our establishment have kept faith with a discerning public, and the hundreds of our watches that are circulated throughout the colonies, which we flatter ourselves give general satisfaction, will be sufficient to justify a continuance of that support so confidentially reposed in us for the last fourteen years.

Silver patent levers, full jewelled	£3 3
Ditto ditto ditto, in hunting cases	4 10
Ditto ditto ditto, extra stout cases, with going fusee, full capped, highly finished	5 10
Gold patent levers, capped and jewelled	8 8
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, in hunting cases	10 10

Very elegant new pattern gold chains and alberts.
With all watches, a document, certifying correct performance is given, and no extra charge, for two years.
Watches repaired on the premises by English, French, and German workmen, and at prices far below any other house.
Country purchasers are particularly requested to call and inspect our stock of Electro Silver Plate, in cruets, egg frames, tea and coffee sets, salvers, candlesticks, snuffers, &c.; branches, epergnes, centre dishes, and cake baskets.
SAMUEL DAVIS, 209, George-street, nearly opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

TO SPORTING MEN and others.—BRUSH and MACDONNELL have just received per ship Electra, from London, a few first-class Racing Watches, of rare excellence, finished in the most perfect manner, and combining all the scientific improvements that successful ingenuity has devised up to the present period. Each of these watches have three divisions on the dial, the larger one with independent dividing seconds, and a stop so admirably contrived as to show ONE THIRD OF A SECOND with great facility and precision. Such elaborate and beautiful pieces of mechanism as the timekeepers under consideration are rare even in London, and are now brought under the notice of the public for the first time in these colonies. Their rarity may be estimated from the fact that they could not be made in less time than six to eight months for each.
BRUSH and MAC DONNELL beg to call the attention of scientific persons and others, who can appreciate the value of an instrument measuring minute intervals of time with ease and clearness, to these splendid watches. They will have much pleasure in showing them to their friends on being favoured with a call.

IMMIGRANTS per REGINA.—The Married and Single Male Immigrants for engagement by the above vessel can be hired on board, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 2nd instant, at one o'clock p.m., and on the following days between the hours of ten a.m., and four p.m.
Their trades and callings, and the number of each callings are as follows, viz.:—

	Married.	Unmarried.
Agricultural labourers	36	40
Shepherds	0	3
Gardeners	1	3
Bricklayers and plasterers	2	3
Carpenters and joiners	5	1
Brickmakers	0	3
Blacksmiths	1	1
Stonemasons	3	1
Sawyers	2	0
Grooms	0	1
Plumber	0	1

Labour Agents, entering into any arrangements with these immigrants on account of their constituents, will be required in every case to lodge in the hands of the officer from this Department on board, written authorities from such constituents empowering them to sign agreements on their behalf. The ship will be anchored at the usual anchorage off Dawes' Point.
H. H. BROWNE, Agent for Immigration.
Immigration Office, Sydney, 1st July.

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD," containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL."—In reply to numerous inquiries, it is intimated to our subscribers and friends in the country, that the copies of the HERALD containing the Monthly Sydney Mail will be forwarded to Europe, in accordance with instructions as to address, on the following terms: Single copies, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps, the price will be 5s. per annum, payable in advance.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY, Crown 8vo, price 4s., post paid 4s. 6d.—The Life, Journal, and Experience of NATHANIEL PIDGEON, City Missionary of Sydney, written by himself. To those interested in the progress of the City Mission, or desirous of obtaining an accurate knowledge of the state of society in Sydney, especially the lower classes, this book is earnestly recommended. SMITH and GARDINER, 95, Pitt-street.

No. 57-30. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 30th June, 1857.
TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Tenders (endorsed tenders for crossings) will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 3rd July, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the construction of certain stone crossings in Pyrmont, Harris and Union streets, in accordance with a specification to be seen at the office of the City Surveyor.
By direction of the Improvement Committee.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TO PLASTERERS.—Tenders wanted for the Plastering of a 6-roomed House. Apply on the premises, Fitz Roy-street, opposite the Dolphin Hotel, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between JOHN THACKER, ARTHUR CECIL DANIELL, and GEORGE KING having expired by effluxion of time, on the 30th June last, notice is hereby given that, from and after that date, the said partnership is dissolved so far as regards the interest and responsibility of JOHN THACKER, and that the business lately conducted under the style of Thacker and Co. will henceforward be conducted by the continuing partners, Arthur Cecil Daniell and George King.
JOHN THACKER, by his attorney WILLIAM FANNING.
ARTHUR CECIL DANIELL, by his attorney GEORGE KING.
GEORGE KING.
Dated, Sydney, 1st July, 1857.
With reference to the above advertisement, we hereby give notice that the style and title of our firm will henceforth be THACKER, DANIELL, and CO.
ARTHUR CECIL DANIELL, by his attorney GEORGE KING.
GEORGE KING.
Dated, Sydney, 1st July, 1857.

NOTICE.—The partnership hitherto existing between Alfred Lorking and John James Burt, carrying on business as Goldsmiths and Jewellers at 165, George-street, Sydney, has been dissolved THIS DAY by mutual consent.
(Signed) ALFRED LORKING. JOHN JAMES BURT.
Dated June 30, 1857.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Messrs. WALKER and SON have, THIS DAY, admitted Mr. BARNABAS SHAW WALKER as a partner into their business as Flour and Produce Merchants.
Mr. B. S. Walker will take the general management of the business.
WALKER and SON, Corner of York and Market streets.
Sydney, 1st July, 1857.

WALKER and SON beg to call the positive attention of those who stand indebted to them, for goods delivered up to this date, as all accounts (some of which have been very long standing) must be settled without delay. WALKER and SON. 1st July, 1857.

NOTICE.—W. PRITCHARD, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Union Wharf, has, in consequence of his increasing business, taken those large and commodious stores lately occupied by Brierley, Dean, and Co., Sussex-street. W. P. is now prepared to store for sale, or on moderate rent, 1000 tons of goods. No store rent charged for the first month on goods entrusted to his care for sale.

DEGOTARDI'S Commercial Printing Establishment, 218, George-street, and Wynyard-lane.

CRAYON COLLODIOTYPES.—Specimens in the above beautiful branch of photography on view at the Sydney Gallery of Photographic Art, over Sands and Kenny's, 231, George-street. FREEMAN, BROTHERS.

DALTON'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ATELIER, 243, George-street.—Mr. DALTON, late instructor and painter to the Queen, invites an inspection of his present collection of Photographic and Crayon works of art, in his new rooms, as above.

MR. DALTON, Crayon Portrait Painter, is now prepared to take sittings in this branch of art. 243, George-street.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte Makers. Pianos tuned, repaired, and removed. 12, Bridge-street.

HENRY DURALL, dealer in building materials, will remove on THURSDAY next, from 8, Jamison-street, to 130, Lower George-street.

MR. J. P. MACKENZIE purchases and disposes of Debentures and Bank Shares. No. 4, Elizabeth-st.

MADAME PONDER, 168, George-street, Court Milliner and Dressmaker. Fleurs plume chapeaux les plus élégants.

MR. J. B. SMYTH, Practical Dentist, 19, O'Connell-street, may be consulted daily.

MRS. LAUDER, Court Dress Maker and Artiste des Modes, 226, George-street, over Mr. Scrivener's shop.

HENRY HINE NEWMAN, Auctioneer and General Agent. (Communications to be left at 3, Barrack-street).

MOSS, Importer of Music and Musical Instruments, 38, Hunter-st. Country orders punctually attended to.

MRS. STAINES, Female Servants' Office, corner of King and Castlereagh streets.

OLIVER STAINES, General Labour Agent, corner of King and Castlereagh streets.

REMOVAL.—JOHN ROBERTON and CO. have removed to No. 3, Jamison-street.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—C. B. HAIGH has removed from Nos. 84 and 86, Pitt-street, to the New Stores, York-street and Wynyard-square, immediately at the top of Wynyard-street, and opposite Mr. Edward Salamon's new Auction Rooms.

G. U. O. of ODD FELLOWS.—Victoria Lodge, No. 1172.—Dr. SCHRYVER may be consulted from 8 o'clock till 10 a.m. Corner of Nelson-street, Newtown.

ROBERT JOHN CAMPBELL, Surveyor, Exchange Corner, Pitt-street, Sydney. Reference—ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, accountant.

PORTRAITS, from 5s., with morocco case. 293, George-street, opposite Holman's, White Horse.

IMMIGRANTS, and all kinds of Labourers, forwarded by OLIVER STAINES, General Labour Agent. Female Office, by Mrs. STAINES, corner of King and Castlereagh streets, Sydney.

MONEY LENT on portable property. Boxes stored, 1s. per month. Furniture bought. APPLETON'S, Newtown.

TRUST MONEY to LEND on Mortgage of Freehold Property in this City or Suburbs, at a moderate rate of interest, in sums of £500 to £5000. Apply to C. THOMAS, Esq., solicitor; or Mr. W. PERRY, Bentham-place, Paddington.

TO SELLERS of WOOL, HIDES, and SHEEPSKINS.—BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street Sydney, are purchasers.

TO SQUATTERS and others sending Stock to Victoria.—CHARLES BROWN, Stock and Commission Agent, 49, Collins-street West, Melbourne. References in Sydney: Messrs. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.; and EDWARD KNOX, Esq.

TO THEATRICALS.—Gold and Silver Skins; 10s. 6d. each. JAMES FRYER, 322, George-street.

FOR SALE, 40,000 feet 1½ inch Pitch Pine, tongued and grooved Flooring Boards, now landing, at the Albion Wharf. Apply to WILLIAM WRIGHT, 28, Bathurst-street.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.—Notice.—In consequence of the great increase in the cost of horse traction, the price of Coals at this Company's Shoots at Newcastle, will be Sixteen Shillings and Sixpence per ton for all coals delivered on and after the 1st JULY next. A. A. Company', 132, George-street Sydney. 25th June.

SYDNEY WATER and ITS IMPURITIES.—This matter, which has been fully established by scientific analysis, can be effectually remedied by the use of Ransome's patent sand water filters, as recommended by the eminent Professor Smith, of this city. Sold at a moderate rate, by J. GOULD, Staffordshire Warehouse, 267, George-street.

BURGIS and BOWES held a land sale on Monday, the 29th instant, at Pennant Hills Wharf, Parramatta River, which was largely attended. A number of farms, near the river, were sold at £20 per acre; 3 houses and bakehouse, in Ryde, £310 cash; 8 acre farm, near Ryde, £225 cash; 3 acre farm, near Bedlam Ferry, £30 cash; 100 acres (Marsola), near Pitt Town, £1 per acre, cash. BURGIS and BOWES, auctioneers, house, land, and estate agents, 284, George-street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—The strongest proof of the wonderful and uniform efficacy of these remedies is to be found in the perfect conformity of the testimony in their favour from all parts of the globe. This testimony is couched in at least fifty different languages, but it is all of the same purport. Remotest India, the centre of civilisation, the natives of Australasia, alike declare that these unrivalled external and internal curatives are never administered in vain. There are no exceptional cases. Such a mass of coincident evidence cannot be produced in favour of any other preparation that has claimed the confidence of mankind since time began. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

THE HAYMARKET FLOOD.—H. SELBY and CO. beg to notify to the Australian public that, in consequence of the damage done to their premises by the flood on the 17th June, they are compelled to SELL OFF the whole of their cheap stock of drapery. The stock amounts to £13,324 14s. 10d., and must all be sold. Fresh bargains will be brought forward daily. The sale will commence on the Evening of THIS DAY, Saturday, June 20th, at five o'clock. 480, George-street South.
The finest French merinos will be reduced to 2s. 6d. per yard
German ditto, equal in appearance and same width as French, 1s. 11½d.
Finest French twills, 1s. 3d.
The best cobergs in Sydney, 10½d.
Rich cashmere dresses, 7s. 10½d., regular price, 35s.
Balzarines, 12 yards, 5s. 11d., ditto ditto, 13s.
Delaine dresses, 11 yards, 4s. 10½d., ditto ditto, 10s. 6d.
Figured alpacas, 7s. 6d., ditto ditto, 16s. 6d.
Bayadere robes, in all materials, will be reduced from 30s. and 35s. to 8s. 9d. each.
Best 3-4 prints, 5½d.
12-4 best Witneys, 19s. 6d., worth 48s.
12-4 white counterpanes, 6s. 9d., worth 12s.
About 100 very large and handsome quilts and counterpanes will be sold a bargain
Boy's mole trousers, 2s. 11d., regular price, 4s. 6d.
Men's ditto ditto, 3s. 11½d., ditto ditto, 5s. 6d.
Men's fancy doeskin ditto, 6s. 11d., ditto ditto, 12s. 6d.
Men's woollen cord, 11s., ditto ditto, 15s. 6d.
Men's black doeskin, 12s. 6d., ditto ditto, 20s.
Boy's ditto ditto, 6s. 6d., ditto ditto, 14s.
Boy's fancy ditto, 5s. 9d., ditto ditto, 10s. 6d.
33 men's silk velvet waistcoats, 10s., ditto ditto, 25s.
Men's coloured doe coats, 13s. 6d., ditto ditto, 25s.
Men's black ditto, 19s. 6d., ditto ditto, 35s.
Boy's ditto ditto, 12s. 6d., ditto ditto, 20s.
103 men's black frock coats, 29s. 6d., ditto ditto, 45s. and 60s.
Men's overcoats, 12s. 6d., ditto ditto, 25s.
Real Welsh flannel, 10½d., worth 1s. 3d.
Horrock's longcloths, 3s. 11½d. per dozen
Women's woollen polkas, 4s. 9d., worth 8s. 6d.
Ditto ditto ditto, 7s. 6d., worth 16s.
Bonnet ribbons, 4½d., worth 10d.
Rich ditto, 10½d., worth 2s.
Children's dresses, half-price
Men's lambswool shirts, 1s. 6d. each
Men's striped guernseys, 1s. 11d. each
Men's blue ditto, 2s. 6d. each
Men's grey lambswool socks, 6d. per pair
All other descriptions of woollen hosiery equally cheap
Ladies' cambric handkerchiefs, at the English cost price
Gents' ditto, 9s. per dozen
A lot of hats and bonnets will be sold at 9d. each
A large lot of the best French kid gloves, slightly spotted, 1s.
A lot of shawls, worth 20s. and 30s. each, will be reduced to 4s. 11d.
Paisley shawls, 7s. 6d., worth 25s.
Ditto ditto, 12s. 6d., worth 30s.
The whole stock of silks will be sold at less than half price
100 black cloth cloaks, half-price
And all furs will be sold at the English cost price, guaranteed sound
A lot of fur cuffs, 11d. per pair.
H. SELBY and CO.
480, George-street South.
N.B.—During the sale the premises will not be opened until 10 o'clock each day.

TO MILLINERS.—Our list of French Satin Ribbons, in white, black, and coloured, is now reduced as follows, viz., per piece of 36 yards:—

No.	Price	No.	Price
1	1s. 9d.	9	10s. 6d.
1½	2s. 3d.	12	17s. 3d.
2	3s. 6d.	16	25s. 6d.
4	4s. 9d.	1 in grain	2s. 0d.
5	5s. 6d.	6	7s. 9d.
7	6s. 9d.		

Satin wire, white, black, and coloured, 2s. 6d. per gross.
H. SELBY and CO., 480, George-street.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, in the newest style, consisting of night dresses, in the Tavistock, Emmeline, Windsor, Alice, and Madeline patterns; chemisettes, in the Princess, Rival, and Royal patterns; tucked and flounced petticoats, drawers, and flannels. W. READING, Berlin House, 254, George-street.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES in Needlework, now on SALE, at Berlin House, 254, George-street, an assortment of new and elegant designs in needlework for embroidery, braidings, crochet, darned netting, and Berlin wool work, and as all these elegant designs are sent complete with every material for completing the same, no lady need be disappointed in the completion of her work. Smoking caps and slippers in great variety. W. READING, 254, George-street.

CHILDREN'S Caped Palisses, braided Frocks, Boys' Tunics, and a general assortment of juvenile clothing. Berlin House, 254, George-street.

NICOLL'S WINTER PALETOTS.—JOHN C. HOPKINS has received a shipment of Nicoll's celebrated Winter Paletots, which being padded throughout, are the most comfortable and graceful garments for the present season. Late Stone and Hollis's, 266, George-street.

EX ELECTRA and DISRAELI.—
Horse-shoe iron, best crown, ¾ ¼ x ¼
Camp ovens and covers, 12 to 18 inches
Candle cotton, in ¼ and ½ lb. balls
Walnut wood pianos, Stoddart's
Burn's rusty pipes, in 5 gross boxes.
L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

GUINNESS' EXTRA STOUT, bottled by Moline, Harper, and Co., now landing, ex Contest, in quarts and pints. CHAS. MOORE and CO.

RICH-BORDERED BROWN PARASOL, lined with white, left yesterday afternoon on the rustic couch under the elm tree in the lower Government Garden, near the gate—while the Band was playing. The finder will be thanked and rewarded by returning it to 182, Liverpool-street East.

MEERSCHAUM.—Real Meerschaum Pipes, warranted as such—silver-mounted, and of the greatest variety, have been just imported direct from Vienna, by J. HAGEN, turner in general, 218, George-street.

FOR SALE at the stores of the Undersigned,
Port wine, hogsheads and quarters
Brandy—Martell's and Hennessey's, and German, wood and case
Sherry, in wood and case
Bass and Evans' ale and porter, quarts and pints
Champagne, superior brands
Hock, Rudesheimer and Johannisberg
Tea, congou and hysonskin
Candles, French and Dutch
Meakin's machine biscuits
Bottled fruits, spices, sardines, &c.
Masterman's bottling machines.
SAMUEL L. BENSUSAN and CO., 13, Bridge-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—
Iron ploughs, moulds and wings
Milner's holdfast fireproof safes
Newcastle grindstones
Cut, lath, and patent shingle nails
Galvanised iron buckets
Ground dusters, sash tools, and general brushware
Every description of ironmongery.
JOHN KEEP, Barrack-street.

CANDLES for SALE. LENDER, MULLER, and CO. King-street, corner of Commercial Wharf.

CHANDELIERS, for gas or candles, from 3 to 20 lights on SALE at LENEHAN'S, Castlereagh-street.

EX CONTEST.—300 casks Byass' ale and porter; 3 cases fowling pieces. RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., Clarence-street.

COALS, COALS, COALS.—Best Newcastle Coals, at J. SHOOBERT'S, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

WANTED, Purchasers for Four good Saddle and Harness Horses, young and sound; will be sold cheap; have just arrived from the interior. Trial will be given with each, at 95, Castlereagh-street or Market-street.

CHEAP CORN, Flour, and Rice, on SALE, at the corner of Pitt and Campbell streets. Maize, 4s. 6d. per bushel; Patna rice, 1½d. per lb. by the bag; a few tons seconds flour, £10 per ton. JOHN WOODS.

SAPLINGS and Firewood for SALE, by tender, to July 4th. All the timber standing on 14 acres of land at Leichhardt, within a quarter of a mile from Hearn's, Baldfaced Stag, Petersham. For particulars apply to WALTER BEAMES, Austenham.

BUILDING MATERIALS, Wholesale and Retail.—Colonial hardwood, deals, pine, cement, post and rails, palings, laths, shingles, slates, doors and sashes, and every description of building and wheelwrights' materials always on hand, at moderate prices, in quantities to suit purchasers, at THOMAS MATTHEWS and CO.'S, Travers' Wharf, next to Brodie and Craig's, Barker-street, Bathurst-street.

EX ARAMINTA, and for SALE.—
400 cases, quarts, Guinness' stout
125 ditto, pints, ditto ditto
80 tons rock salt.
RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., Clarence-street.

STORE SHEEP for SALE. Apply to MORT and CO.

20,000 FEET Battens, Lining, and Weatherboards. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and Parramatta-street.

50,000 PALINGS, 5 feet, Hobart Town Shingles. GOODLET and Co., Erskine-street, and Parramatta-street.

30,000 FEET Baltic and Pitch Pine Flooring. GOODLET and CO., Victoria Saw Mills, and 6, Parramatta-street.

MASONS' MALLETS, Plaster of Paris, Laths, and Ladders. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and Parramatta-street.

50,000 FEET, 11 x 3 and 9 x 3, Baltic Deals, solid and cut to order. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street.

3000 DOORS, and Glazed Windows, very cheap. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and Parramatta-street.

SLATES, Slates.—Countess and Duchess, cheap. GOODLET and CO., Victoria Saw Mills, Erskine-st.

ASH OARS, 12 feet to 24 feet, Hickory plank, &c. GOODLET and CO., foot of Erskine-street.

BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER'S Timber Yard, Albion Wharf. Every description of colonial and foreign timber.

30,000 FEET 1 inch Pitch Pine, T. and G. flooring boards. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

1500 DOORS and SASHES; Cedar any thickness. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

20,000 FEET Rough Baltic BOARDS. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

20,000 BEST Bangor SLATES, Pine and H. W. Battens. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

330 CASKS best Roman Cement, Paints, Tar, and Pitch. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

100,000 HOBART TOWN and Forest Oak Shingles. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

30,000 FEET inch SHELVING BOARDS, planed both sides. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

500 AMERICAN OARS, 10ft., 11ft., 12ft., 13ft. lengths and upwards. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

TIMBER YARD, CIRCULAR QUAY.—
20,000 feet 1 inch clear pine
50,000 ditto tongued and grooved flooring boards
50,000 ditto Baltic red deals and battens
50,000 ditto cedar, all thicknesses
50,000 ditto Oregon and Baltic scantling
50,000 ditto hardwood joist and scantling
1,000 panel and sash doors, and glazed sashes
French doors, pickets, laths, weatherboards, slating battens, &c., &c.
W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

TIMBER FOR SALE.—American clear Boards, at Walker's Wharf, Fort-street. HENRY MOON, wharfinger.

POTATOES, best Derwent potatoes on SALE, by JOHN MURPHY, 5, Hebblewhite's-buildings, Park-street.

NEWTOWN.—Splendid Butter, 1s. 9d. to 2s.; Port Cooper, Dutch, and Edam Cheese. APPLETON'S Stores.

NOW LANDING, ex Contest and Electra,—
250 casks Byass's porter
250 ditto ditto ale.
LAMB, PARBURY, and CO., New Pitt-street.

A NEW PATENT MANGLE for SALE. Apply No. 4, Samuel-street, two doors from Campbell-street, Surry Hills.

BRIERLY, DEAN, and CO. have constantly on SALE at their New Stores, 178, George-street opposite Hunter-street,
Cotton goods
Silk ditto
Woollen ditto
Worsted ditto
Haberdashery
Millinery
Smallwares
Hosiery and gloves
Made-up clothing
Blankets
Flannels
Straw hats and bonnets
Boots and shoes
Earthenware
Brushware
Saddlery
Ironmongery
Cutlery
Perfumery
Oilmen's stores
Wines
Spirits
Ale and porter
Soap
Salt
Coffee
Sugar
Bengal cigars and cheroots
Manila ditto.

FOR SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED.—
W. I. rum, 30 o.p.
Brown brandy, in hogsheads
Case brandy, pale Cognac
Geneva, key and JDKZ brands
Old tom, Lowndes's
Port and sherry wines
Taylor's porter
Ind, Coope, and Co.'s No. 3 Burton ale
Gandy, Dowse, and Co.'s Dorset ditto
Ind, Coope and, Co.'s Romford ditto
Morton, Cox, and Co.'s bottled ale and stout
Currants, figs, and Barcelona nuts
Batty's bottled fruits, carraway seed
Whybrow's pickles, pints and quarts
Hill and Ledger's ½ and 1 lb. mustard
Ditto ditto pints and ½-pints salad oil
Ditto ditto ½-pints castor oil
Opium, Turkey, Malwa, and Patna
English bacon, and North Wilts cheese
Moir's preserved salmon, 1 and 2 lbs
Sperm candles
Hops, Kent and American
Soda water, corks, and bottles
Manila cigars, No. 3, duty paid
Silver vases and sporting cups
Tinplates, wedge axes, Porter's spades
Hoop iron, ¾ to 3 inch, lead piping, ½ inch
Galvanised iron, plain and corrugated
Blasting powder
Wheels for drays, carts, omnibuses, carriages, &c.
Crown window glass, 10 x 8 to 20 x 16
Navy canvas, tent duck, canvas tents, ship's blocks, &c.
Three-bushel bags
INVOICES of winter top coats, pilot jackets and trowsers, moleskin trowsers, doeskin clothing, blue serge shirts, saddlers' serge, Neville and Co.'s woollen and cotton hosiery; Horrocks's longcloths, A and B; robes de Paris, ribbons, book muslins, cotton pocket handkerchiefs, boys' frocks and coats, silk velvets; 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 blankets; Brussell's and velvet pile carpetings, linen ticks, white and grey drills, Christy's hats, check collar cloth, green baizes, drab moles, striped hollands, silk hair nets, &c., &c.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., counting house, 213, George-street.

CANDLES.—100 Boxes pure Sperm Candles, now landing. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

CARROTS.—A few tons, ex Tasmania, on SALE. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

DAY, PAYNE, and CO.'S No. 3 and XXX Ales on SALE, at the Bon-Accord Store, Circular Quay. J. J. N. CLARKE, sole agent.

PAIR-HORSE DOGCART PHAETONS.—The undersigned have just landed, ex Daphne, Two of the above fashionable Carriages, built by Messrs. R. and B. Vesty, of Bath. They are now on view. L. and S. SAMUEL, 42, Pitt-street North.

SYDNEY BAKERS' FLOUR, fresh made, and of superior quality, on SALE at RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO.'S.

DOUBLE DOUBLE-DEMY (sound), HERALD size, on SALE, at £2 per ream, at READING and WELLBANKS, Bridge-street.

PHAETON or GIG HORSE for SALE.—He is perfectly sound and steady in any kind of harness. For particulars, apply, by letter, to F. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to Sell, a handsome Black Pony, five years old, very docile, and warranted quiet to carry a lady; price, £15. Trial given, at 95, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street.

WANTED, to Sell, a strong Spring Cart (nearly new), will carry a ton; price, £16. 95, Castlereagh-st.

FOR SALE, cheap for cash.—Three Houses, in Riley-street, first off the South Head Road. For particulars apply W. M. CLARK, Esq., No. 15, Wentworth-place, or (141) on the Premises.

PYRMONT.—To Wharfingers, Timber Merchants, &c. For SALE, or on LEASE, from 1st July next, for such term of years as may be agreed on, the Premises at Pyrmont, immediately facing King-street, having the advantage of the nearest deep water frontage to the Pyrmont Bridge and to the proposed Pyrmont Terminus of the Western and Southern Railway. The premises comprise, with the authorised extension of wharf, an area of about an acre, fronting Murray-street, and bounded on two sides by Darling Harbour, with sea frontage (varying from 15 feet to 21 feet depth of water), of 499 feet. There are three cottages on the premises, which now pay rental. Apply to Major CHRISTIE, Post Office.

WATER-SIDE ALLOTMENTS, near the Waterview Bay Dry Dock, for Sale, cheap, and on easy terms. Apply to BOWDEN and THRELKELD, 211, George-street.

LANE COVE.—LAND for SALE, close to Mr. Hill's. At LANGLEY'S, next the Post Office.

LAND at BURWOOD.—Mr. LANGLEY is instructed to dispose of the remaining allotments of the Cheltenham Estate. They are situated at the Burwood Station, and only a quarter of an hour's distance from Sydney. The soil is capital, and they are beautifully situated. The allotments vary from one-third to half an acre, and the price at present is only £40, with any credit that may be required. Buildings are fast erecting, and in a few months Cheltenham will be the main township on the Parramatta Road. Apply to Mr. J. WANT, at Mr. Langley's Land and Estate Agency Office, 229, George-street, near the Post Office. Fares, by railway, 16s. per month.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Two Days' Great Wine and Spirit sale.
Most Important to Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotel, and Country Storekeepers, Shippers, Speculators, and others.
Wines, in wood and bottle
Brandy ditto ditto
Geneva, in cases
Whisky, in wood and bottle
Old Tom, in cases
Rum
Beers, in draught and bottle, &c., &c.
Chiefly ex Bougainville, from France, via Melbourne.
At the Stores of Messrs. Rottmann and Co., Circular Quay.
TUESDAY, 14th, and WEDNESDAY, 15th July.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Rottmann and Co., to sell by auction at their stores, Circular Quay, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 14th and 15th July, at 11 o'clock,
The cargo of the Bougainville, from France, consisting of—
WINES.
FROM CADIZ.
HT over diamond and VP conjoined.
8 hogsheads pale sherry
16 quarter-casks ditto ditto
HT over VP.
12 hogsheads superior sherry
16 quarter-casks ditto ditto.
HT over T WP conjoined.
12 hogsheads nutty flavoured sherry
16 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto.
H double triangle T.
98 cases, each 1 dozen, golden sherry.
FROM BORDEAUX.
T 1. 25 cases, each 1 dozen, claret, Margaux Haut Medoc
3. Ditto ditto ditto, Pauillac Haut Medoc
5. Ditto ditto ditto, Chateau Neuf Margaux
8. Ditto ditto ditto, Chateau Bondit St. Julien
10. Ditto ditto ditto, Grand Vin St. Lambert.
Ex various ships.
29 hogsheads and 50 quarter-casks port wine
Single diamond
Double ditto
Treble ditto
Quadruple ditto.
HT over treble diamond.
3 hogsheads superior port wine
6 quarter-casks ditto ditto.
HT over quadruple diamond.
1 hogshead very superior port wine
3 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto
50 hogsheads red wine
100 cases sparkling moselle
100 cases liqueurs, assorted
150 cases champagne
SPIRITS.
Ex Bougainville, ——, from Bordeaux.
29 hogsheads dark brandy
10 ditto ditto
10 quarter-casks ditto
50 ditto spirits of wine.
Ex various ships.
38 cases Martell's pale brandy
10 ditto United Vineyard Company's brandy
500 ditto brandy
10 hogsheads Hennessy's brandy
10 ditto Martell's ditto
5 ditto Barsnack's ditto.
RUM.
20 hogsheads rum, 30 o.p.
20 ditto ditto, 10 o.p.
GIN.
29 quarter-casks Booth's London old tom, proof
275 cases old tom, in white bottles
300 cases gin
80 cases old tom.
WHISKY.
20 quarter-casks Scotch whisky
290 cases whisky.
BEER.
75 hogsheads Bass' Burton ale
75 ditto Salt's ditto
200 casks Byass's ale and porter, quarts and pints
200 ditto Marzetti's ditto, ditto, &c., &c.
N.B.—These choice wines were selected personally by Mr. Rottman, for this market, and will be found unequalled in quality, to anything of the kind ever yet offered in the colony, and worthy the special attention of all classes of buyers.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
To Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, &c., &c., &c.
Two Days' Important Auction Sales.
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 7th and 8th July.
4000 Packages New Goods, now landing, ex Contest.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, the 7th July, 4000 packages choice new goods, now landing, ex Contest, consisting of
Fine new Zante currants, in barrels and carroteels
Eleme raisins, in boxes
Chesme ditto, ditto
Muscatel ditto, ditto
Turkey figs, in ¼ and ½ drums
French plums, in jars and cartoons
Normandy pippins, in baskets
Imperial plums
Jordan almonds
Shell almonds
Bitter almonds
Barcelona nuts
Filberts
Pearl sago
Bermuda arrowroot
St. Vincent ditto
Colman's mustard, ¼ and 1 lb., D.S.F
Ditto ditto, ½ and 1 lb., fine
Ditto ditto, in tins, D.S.F.
Ditto starch and blue, No. 1
Price's Belmont candles
Hall's ditto ditto
Ogleby's ditto ditto
Salt, dairy, rock, and fine
Ditto, fine table, in jars
Sardines, ½ and ¼ lb.
Salmon, (Hogarth's) 1 and 2 lb.
Oysters ditto, 1 lb.
Chicory in tins
Bottled fruits, (Batty's)
Jams and jellies ditto
Pickles, quarts and pints, ditto
Calves' foot jelly, ditto
Isinglass, ditto
Red herrings, 1 and 2 dozen tins, (Hogarth's)
Groats, (Robinson's)
Vinegar, (Feast's)
Salad oil, half-pints, pints, and quarts, ditto
Sauces, ditto ditto
Mushroom ketchup, ditto ditto
Gelatine
Wax vestas, &c., &c., &c.
This sale being a positive unreserved one, and of great magnitude, is well worthy the attention of the trade and country storekeepers.
The goods are now landing, and will be open for inspection previous to Day of Sale, at Pitt and O'Connell streets.
W. DEAN and CO., Auctioneers.

Extensive Unreserved Clearing Out Sale of Sundries.
Important to Speculators, Shippers, Grocers, Country Storekeepers, General Dealers, Ironmongers, Saddlers, Painters, Ship Chandlers, &c. &c.

At the Australian Auction Mart, on FRIDAY, the 3rd July, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 3rd July, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of paints, hardware, ironmongery, saddlery, ship chandlery, groceries, &c.
This is an absolute sale, there being no reserve.
Full particulars will shortly appear.

Cargo of Coal, ex Alarm.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD beg to notify that the cargo of coal advertised for sale this day has been disposed of.

Unprecedented Sale of Boots and Shoes.
From the celebrated makers, Heman and Co.
125 Trunks of well-selected seasonable Boots and Shoes, Comprising Ladies', Children's, Gentlemen's, and Men's.
Just landed, in splendid order.
Most important to Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Buyers, Shippers, Storekeepers, &c., &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 1st July, at 11 o'clock prompt,
125 packages of well-assorted seasonable boots and shoes, from the celebrated makers, Heman and Co., comprising
Ladies'
Children's
Gentlemen's, and
Men's.
Just landed, in excellent condition, and will be sold on most liberal terms—
Gents' patent dress wellingtons
Ditto ditto prince georges
Ditto ditto dress balmorals
Ditto ditto elastic side boots
Ditto calf wellingtons (stout)
Ditto ditto bevils
Ditto ditto prince georges
Ditto calf elastic side boots
Ditto ditto bluchers
Ditto stout kip ditto
Ditto oxford shoes
Ditto ditto ditto, elastic fronts
Men's watertights and shooting boots
Ditto G. P. goloshes
Ditto carpet slippers
Ladies' cloth boots, welts
Ditto cashmere adelaide boots
Ditto ditto, elastic sides
Ditto coloured kid boots
Ditto white kid shoes
Ditto morocco ditto
Girls' cloth boots
Ditto cashmere boots
Ditto patent shoes
Children's shoes, 2 to 5
Ditto leather boots
Elastic sandalling
Ditto webbing
Calfskins (best)
Ventrigal and Charvon's best fronts
French grafts
Ditto clarence
Ditto long fronts.
☞ The especial attention of boot and shoe makers, country buyers, and the trade generally, is particularly directed to the above very well selected parcel of Heman's goods, the whole of which will be found of the finest quality and make.
Terms at sale.

Farming Implements and Machinery.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Gladiolus, Taylor, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.'s stores, No. 1, Margaret-street, THIS DAY, 1st July, at 11 o'clock,
A No. 64 2-horse power driving gear
A registered straw shaker for No. 49 threshing machine
Improved lever purchase and chain
No. 61 chaff-cutter
No. 247. 3 C.S. knives for ditto and duplicate brasses
2 brasses and bolts for co plough
2 Framed couplings for ditto
No. 31, D. dressing machine, with extra screen, screen sieves and boards
Duplicate set of brasses, spur wheel, and pinion
1 ten row drill for small occupations, 5½ feet, with turnip and best barrels
1 double-action gardeners' turnip cutter, with wheels and handles.
1 set press irons, and steelyards
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms at sale.

New Goods.
Now landing, ex Electra and Araminta.
Important unreserved sale of Oilmen's Stores, Fruits, Kent Hops, Soda Crystals, Soda Ash, English Bacon, York Hams, Raisins, Currants, Normandy Pipins, Liverpool Salt, Soap, Split Peas, Scotch Oatmeal, Pearl Barley, Sardines, Herrings, &c., &c.
To Grocers, Shippers, Country Buyers, Storekeepers, Speculators, and the trade generally.
, Samples of the whole will be on view on the morning of Sale.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been favoured with instructions from the Importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, City Mart, 211, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 3rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
A choice parcel of new goods, now being landed, ex late arrivals comprising
Soda crystals
Tennant's soda ash, 52 o.p.
Kent hops, 1856 growth
Boxes elme raisins
Fine new patras currants, in carroteels
Baskets Normandy pippins
Best Scotch oatmeal
Split peas
Pearl barley
Herrings, in tins
Sardines, ½ and ¼ boxes
Ling fish
Soft shell almonds
Prime English bacon
York hams
Lea and Perrins' sauces
Half-pints mushroom ketchup
Pints ditto ditto
Half-pints salad oil
Pint ditto ditto
Quarts table vinegar
Half-pints assorted sauces
Patent sperm candles
Liverpool soap
Ditto salt, &c., &c., &c.
☞ The especial notice of the trade is directed to the above choice parcel of new goods, which, without exception, are in the finest condition, and will be for positive sale.
Terms at sale.

Day of Sale, THURSDAY, 1st July.
Superior Household Furniture, consisting of Mahogany Bedsteads, Cheffoniers, Chairs, Washstands, Mattresses, Safes, Baths, &c., &c.
To Furniture Dealers, Parties Furnishing, Hotelkeepers, and others.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 1st July, at 10 o'clock prompt,
An invoice of superior made furniture, comprising
Mahogany chairs
Four-post bedsteads
Footstools
Papier mache chess tables
Bedroom chairs
Arm chairs
Washstands
Children's chairs
Commodes
Cheffoniers
Mattresses
Sideboards
Sofas
Horsehair chairs
Chinese chairs
Platedware, &c., &c., too numerous to particularise.
Terms at sale.

Day of Sale, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 2nd July.

Unreserved Sale of Timber.
The entire Cargo of the Emma, from Hobart Town.
☞ Just arrived with a very superior and well-selected shipment of Mill sawn, Full-cut, Black Butt and Blue Gum Hardwood, comprising—
Full cut Joists and Quartering
Shingles
6 feet Palings
Battens, 12 and 18 feet
5 feet Palings
Bullock Poles
Also, a very fine shipment of
Genuine Red Baltic Deals, 3 x 9, 15 feet lengths
Galvanised Iron
Best Cement
Fire Bricks
Galvanised Iron Houses
Bangor Slates, &c., &c.
Sale at Macnamara's Wharf, Windmill-street, at half-past 2 o'clock prompt.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at Messrs. Macnamara, Son, and Co.'s Wharf, Windmill-street, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, the 2nd July, at half-past 2 o'clock, prompt.
The entire cargo of the Emma, just arrived from Hobart Town, with a very choice parcel of the best full-cut timber, shingles, palings, &c., being the only shipment of superior mill-cut timber now in the market. Full particulars in to-morrow's issue.

Galvanised Iron Houses.
Just landed, ex Cheviot.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at Messrs. Macnamara, Son, and Co.'s Wharf, Windmill-street, on THURSDAY afternoon, 2nd July, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, immediately before the sale of the Emma's cargo,
One galvanised iron store, with two rooms attached
One four-roomed galvanised iron house
One three-roomed ditto ditto
One two-roomed ditto ditto
Five tons galvanised iron.
Terms at sale.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page4093455

SALES BY AUCTION.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Regular Sale days, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 11 o'clock.

All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.

N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

To Wheelwrights, Draymen, and others.
20 London-built Ordnance Carts, just landed, ex Herefordshire.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from Messrs. Smith, Croft, and Co., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY next, July 4th, at 11 o'clock,
20 London-made light ordnance carts, very strong and durable, just imported, ex Herefordshire.

WEDNESDAY'S Horse Sale.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock
4 young horses, from Shoalhaven
3 ditto ditto, from Camden
A powerful roan gelding, excellent in all kinds of harness
A powerful roan carriage horse
Several very useful draught horses
A few good hackneys
2 town cobs
Various horses, and
3 horses belonging to the City Corporation.

Horses.
By order of the Right Worshipful the Mayor.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, the 1st July, at 11 o'clock, on account of the City Corporation,
3 very first-class horses—one a magnificent black, lately used by the City Surveyor; another is a large powerful roan, used by the Inspector of Nuisances; and the third an excellent cob, used by the Clerk of Public Works.
These horses are well known, are at present in fine condition, and in every way really serviceable animals, and are sold simply because other arrangements have been entered into to provide the officers of the corporation with horses for their use.

Draught Stallion.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, on FRIDAY next, the 3rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
A large powerful draught stallion, 5 years old, 16 hands high; stood last season at Hinton, Hunter River, and had upwards of 50 mares. He is thoroughly staunch in harness, of gentle temper, and easily managed. To a small farmer he would be an invaluable horse.

Draught Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, on FRIDAY next, the 3rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
A carrier's team, consisting of four first-class draught horses, all thorough good pullers in either shaft or traces; have been accustomed to mountain roads, are seasoned, and now in good condition.

Horses, just arrived.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
1 pair of dapple grey mares, for a carriage
10 superior horses, just arrived from Maitland. Among them are some excellent cart horses, warranted to pull a ton up any hill in Sydney
5 good stock horses, with saddles, and 1 horse, cart, and harness
The usual lot of mixed horses, suitable for any work, gigs, dog-carts, omnibuses, drays, carts, trucks, chaffcutters, saddles, cart and gig horses, &c., &c.
No reserve.

Redfern.
In the Insolvent Estate of Andrew Miller; by order of the Official Assignee, F. W. Perry, Esq.

HENRY HINE NEWMAN will sell, on the Premises, TO-MORROW, Thursday, 2nd of July, at 10 o'clock, by public auction, without the slightest reserve,
All the right, title, and interest of the official assignee to a corner allotment of land, situate in Pitt-street, Redfern, contiguous to the residence of Henry Chatto, Esq., and immediately opposite the grocery establishment of Mr. Hanks, with a frontage of 60 feet to Pitt-street, and 90 feet to Alexander-street, on which is erected a good cottage, shop, detached kitchen, and outhouses, &c.
Terms, cash.
For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, Redfern-street, one door north from Pitt-street; or 8, Barrack-street.

A First-rate Living for a steady Couple.
Cherry Garden Inn, Petersham.
Household Furniture, Lease, Bar Fixtures, Spirits, Ales, Ploughs, Harness, Cart, Horse, and Harness.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. Joseph Reynolds to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, Cherry Tree Garden Inn, Petersham,
The whole of his superior fixtures, bar fittings, beer-engine, spirit fountain, stock-in-trade, and two years' lease. Also,
Household furniture, comprising bedsteads, tables, chairs, chests of drawers, washstands, bedding, pictures, ornaments, kitchen utensils, &c., and a first-rate horse and cart, ploughs, harrows, farmer's implements, &c.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Neat Stone-built Cottage, Woolloomooloo.
To small Capitalists and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, July 1, at 11 o'clock,
A neat stone-built cottage, situate between Bourke and Charles streets, Woolloomooloo, containing 4 rooms, with yard, and every convenience, a good well of water, and water laid on.
To mechanics and persons in search of a snug home, this would prove an eligible investment. The premises are faithfully built, and fitted up in a tasty manner.
The plan of the property can be seen at the Rooms, and every information afforded.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Floorcloth.
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Cheviot, from London.
To Furniture Dealers and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed to sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 2nd July, at 11 o'clock,
J&A & Co over J B S in diamond, 60, 61 under—
2 cases floorcloth, each 25 x 8, or 200 yards
Damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Stereotype for Casts of Woodcuts.
To Publishers and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed to sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, July 2nd, at 11 o'clock,
12 cases, containing 1000 stereotyped casts of woodcuts, on a variety of subjects, suitable for an illustrated paper or periodical
Proofs of the above can be seen at the rooms.
Terms at sale.

Printing, Stationers' and Grocers' Paper
Printing Ink
White Lead, &c.
To Printers, Stationers, Grocers, Colourmen, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, July 2nd, at 11 o'clock,
Single, double, and double double demy paper
Royal and double royal hand
Post and foolscap papers
Note paper
Envelopes
Double and single small hand
Bag cap, and imperial brown papers
Royal hand, and cartridge
Coloured demy paper
Printing and machine ink, in small kegs
Coloured ditto ditto in tins
White lead, in 56 lb. and 28 lb. drums, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Tents
Damaged Forage Nets, &c.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Cheviot, from London.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 2nd July, at 11 o'clock,
[illegible]—1 bale circular tents, containing 20
[illegible]—1 bale—661 forage cords, and 181 ditto nets.
Terms, cash.

Boots and Shoes.
Now landing.
163 Packages, of the best make.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell (for the importers), as usual, without reserve, on MONDAY, the 6th July, at 11 o'clock,
163 cases and trunks boots and shoes.
A fair assortment of men's, women's, and children's well-made goods.
Particulars in to-morrow's issue.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Gladiolus, from London.
Iron Bedsteads and Boots and Shoes.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 2nd July, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of iron bedsteads and boots and shoes.
Terms, cash.

BURGIS and BOWES have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Sydney Auction Mart, 284, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 5th August (if not previously disposed of by private sale),
100 acres of land, in lots to suit purchasers, in the county of Northumberland, 30 miles from Maitland, Newcastle, and Brisbane Water.
This property is considered first-rate wheat land. Cedar and rosewood are plentiful in the neighbourhood; there is a large "cedar brush" on the ground, and a constant demand for timber and bark in Maitland. There is a wharf 6 miles from the farm, to which vessels can come up. Abundance of water on the property.
All further particulars can be obtained at the Rooms.
A large plan on view.
Title good—Terms, very liberal.
BURGIS and BOWES, auctioneers, house, land, and estate agents, 284, George-street.

Crimean and Kildare Encampment Cooking Stoves.
To Hotel and House Keepers, Ironmongers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY next, July 3rd, 1857, at 11 o'clock,
One set of Kildare encampment cooking stoves, complete, with tins, pipes, &c.
Six Crimean encampment stoves, complete, with pans, pipes, &c.
Two officers' ditto, ditto
Eight field officers' ditto, ditto
Three staff serjeants' ditto, ditto
Table legs
Seat legs
Hallway bars.
Terms at sale.

The Fine Arts.
Highly Important Sale of a SPLENDID COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS, Engravings, Water Colour Paintings, Prints, &c., &c.
THURSDAY, July 2nd.

CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions from the importer, Mr. William M'Donald, to sell by auction at his store, 9, Macquarie-place, on THURSDAY, July 2nd, at half-past 10 o'clock,
A choice and valuable collection of oil paintings, engravings, water colours, &c., selected from some of the principal galleries in Europe by an eminent connoisseur, among which will be found many choice specimens, after the following masters:

Correggio	Paul Veronese
Raphael	Claude Lorraine
Teniers	Sir T. Lawrence
Vandyke	Portaletto
Vernet	Webster
Sir J. Reynolds	Van-stry
De Heusch	Paul Potter
Cuyp	Ansdell
Donald	D. O. Hill, &c., &c.

On view the day previous, and morning of Sale, when catalogues may be obtained.
Terms, cash.
☞ Advices by the European being imperative to close the consignment without delay, this offers an excellent opportunity to lovers of the fine arts to make valuable additions to their galleries, &c.

To Lovers of the Fine Arts, Artists, Connoisseurs, Picture Dealers, Printsellers, and others.
Simpson's Views in the Crimea.

CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at the Stores of Mr. W. Macdonald, No. 9, Macquarie-place, on THURSDAY, 2nd July, without reserve, just arrived,
One case Simpson's views in the Crimea, taken on the spot, drawn and printed in chromo-lithography. Also,—
A series of lithographic drawings of views in the West of England
Worsley's elementary studies, &c.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY'S Drapery Sale.
145 Packages of New Goods, ex Contest, and other late arrivals.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, Outfitters, and others.
On THURSDAY, the 2nd, and FRIDAY, the 3rd July.
Commencing each day at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
145 packages of new and well selected goods, ex Contest, and other ships, consisting of

MANCHESTER GOODS.
30, 33, and 36 inch grey domestics
76 and 80 ditto ditto ditto
70, 80, and 90 inch croydon sheeting
70, 80, and 90 ditto Wigan ditto
34 and 36 inch shirtings
34 and 36 ditto mediums
34 and 36 ditto India twills
Horrocks' shirtings
7-8 and 5-4 fancy prints
7-8 and 5-4 navy blues
Scotch twills
Drab and millers' moles
Furniture chintzes
Ditto dimities
Rolled shirtings
Silicias and cachmeres
Crinolines
Corded coats
Embroidered ditto
Cotton diapers
Huckabacks, brown and white
Bordered ditto
Fringed ditto
Nursery diapers
Dressed hollands
Rough browns
Brown damasks
Tablecloths
White counterpanes
Coloured ditto
Imperial quilts
Fancy chintz ditto
Cotton ticks
Union ditto
Barnsley ditto.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Drab driving coats
Ditto talmas
Men's bedford trousers, S.B. and S.B.B.
Men's black doe ditto
Ditto fancy ditto ditto
Ditto pilot reefers
Superior ditto ditto
Boys' and youths' black cloth coats
Ditto ditto doe trousers
Ditto ditto vests
Men's fancy tweed ditto
Shepherd's plaid ditto
Black cloth ditto
Black satin ditto
Black velvet ditto
Blue serge shirts
Scotch twill ditto
Ditto ditto, lined backs
L. W. pants
Ditto vests
Ditto hose and half hose
Merino pants
Ditto vests.

WOOLLENS.
Ladies' cloths
Ditto tweeds
Ditto habit cloths
Extra super W.E. black broads
Ditto ditto ditto rifle ditto
Ditto ditto ditto blue ditto
Super black cloths
Ditto ditto cassimeres
Ditto ditto doeskins
Fancy checked ditto
Bordered and plain ditto
Lavender and Oxford mixtures
Drab and steel ditto
Drab Bedford's ditto
Oxford and fancy ditto
Silk spot ditto
Fancy doeskins
Shepherds' plaids
Black silk velvets
Fancy ditto ditto
Shawl vesting ditto
Tartan ditto
Silk serges
Fancy veronas
Silk lustres
Ditto alpaca
Waterproof clothing
Blankets
Flannels
Printed druggets, &c., &c., &c.
Terms liberal, at sale.

Fine Panama Hats, Narrow Brims, quite a curiosity.
To Outfitters, Melbourne Buyers, Drapers, and the Trade.
On FRIDAY, the 3rd July, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
1 score fine Panama hats, narrow brims, and the finest ever offered to the trade.
Terms at sale.

Cocoa Fibre Matting.
To Upholsterers, Cabinet Makers, Carpet Dealers, and the Trade.
FRIDAY, the 3rd July, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
3 bales 30 inch cocoa fibre matting
3 ditto 33 inch ditto ditto
3 ditto 36 inch ditto ditto
Ditto double twill ditto
Ditto, with coloured borders.
Terms at sale.

MR. W. NEWELL has received instructions from Mr. O'Connor, of Bourke-street, Surry Hills, to sell by public auction, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
All his household furniture, consisting of bedsteads and bedding, sofas, tables, chairs, chest of drawers, looking glasses, pictures, lot of glass and crockery-ware; also, a first-rate cooking apparatus complete, and a quantity of kitchen utensils, tubs, buckets, barrels, &c.; also, two first-rate milking cows, lately calved.
Terms, cash.—No reserve.

Under Power of Bill of Sale.
Elegant Household Furniture
Superior Cottage Pianoforte, &c., &c.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, under Power of Bill of Sale,
A superior lot of household furniture, pianoforte, &c., comprising
Superior rosewood cottage pianoforte
Handsome rosewood couch and 6 chairs to match
Handsome sofa ottoman
Writing table with pigeon holes
Dining table
Rosewood loo ditto
Hair-seated sofa
Superior chests drawers
Iron bedsteads, horsehair mattresses and bedding
Washstands and chamber services
Dressing tables
Tapestry and Brussels carpet, nearly new
Chimney and toilet glasses
Several first-rate engravings
China and glassware
Kitchen furniture, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Tobacco
Hysonskin Tea
Hams
Cheese
Oilman's Stores, &c., &c.

RICHARD PEEK has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 1st July, at 11 o'clock precisely,
8 half-tierces Shellard's tobacco
60 cases Cavendish
20 ditto, each four 20 lb. boxes, ditto ditto.
The above is well worth the attention of the trade, being a very fine sample, and in first-rate condition.
94 chests hysonskin tea
50 cases vinegar
30 ditto mustard, in bottles
12 ditto ditto, in tins
120 ditto bottled fruits
180 ditto pint pickles
100 prime Wiltshire cheese
4 cases biscuits.
Terms at sale.

Ex Wiedleman.
Oolong Tea
Young Hyson.

RICHARD PEEK has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 1st July, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The remainder of the cargo, consisting of
HROW intersected by cross,
93 boxes oolong.
B in oblong square,
131 boxes young hyson.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Heather Bell, Hicks, master, from Liverpool.
Damaged by sea water.

RICHARD PEEK is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 1st July, at 11 o'clock precisely,
B & B—5 casks Allsopp's ale.
BE
WM—7 casks ditto.
More or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Surplus Stores, ex Golconda.

RICHARD PEEK has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Circular Quay, THIS AFTERNOON, the 1st July, at half-past 2 o'clock p.m.,
Sundry surplus stores, consisting of
Provisions
Medicine chests, &c. Also
59 bags salt
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Hannah Fownes, Robertson, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water, detention, and exposure.

RICHARD PEEK has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Argyle Stores, Argyle-street, near George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 2nd of July, at 11 o'clock precisely,
PB.

501-600	100 hogshead Worthington and Robinson's No. 3 Burton ale
601-610	10 hogsheads Furze's porter
776-800	25 ditto Day and Payne's XX stout
801-860	60 casks Worthington and Robinson's bottled ale, each 4 dozen
611-630	20 casks Furze's porter, each 4 dozen quarts
651-720	70 casks Harper's bottled stout, each 4 dozen quarts
721-750	30 casks Harper's bottled ale, each 4 dozen quarts
751-775	25 cases Harper's Devonshire cider, each 4 dozen.

PB over T.
400 kegs white lead, each 28 lbs.
3 drums turpentine.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 12th July, 1857.
Important Sale of Allotments in the Town of NORWOOD, near PETERSHAM.

MR. RICHARD PEEK has much satisfaction in announcing that he has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the ground, on MONDAY, 12th July, at 12 o'clock precisely,
About 90 allotments, varying from 40 to 80 feet frontage, and 100 to 160 feet in depth, being the remaining lots of the above most desirable and beautiful property. They are the very cream of the Estate, and have been specially reserved by the proprietor until the completion of the present RAILWAY STATION, from which they are distant only about 200 yards.
To those who are familiar with Norwood and its localities it is unnecessary to say one word about the beauty, position, and healthiness of this delightful spot, which seldom occurs.
Besides the elegant villa now occupied by Russell Jones, Esq., there is one estate a very commodious and well conducted hotel, and many parties have signified their intention of opening shops and stores suitable to the necessities of the residents, as soon as they have acquired the requisite portions of land from the present proprietor.
The auctioneer will be happy to supply parties visiting the property with lithographic plans, and they will have no difficulty in fixing on the lots they wish to purchase, as they will be all marked out and defined by stakes and finger-posts.
Mr. J. R. Roberts, the surveyor, will also be on the ground to give any information that may be required.
A general plan of the property may be seen at the Auction Rooms.
Terms, which will be very liberal—declared at the sale.

Norwood Estate at Petersham.
The numerous applicants for allotments in the above beautiful spot, since the establishment of a Railway Station at Petersham, are informed that

MR. RICHARD PEEK has received instructions from the proprietor to sell the whole of the remaining allotments, on a very early occasion, as soon as the plans and surveys, now progressing, are completed.
This preliminary notice is given that intending purchasers may visit and inspect the property, which is close to the station. The situation is unrivalled for beauty, healthiness, and position, and within a few minutes' distance of Sydney. The expense of season tickets to the spot is 14s. 5d., or about 3½d. a day.

Regular Produce Sale.

MR. W. PRITCHARD will sell by auction, at his New Mart, Sussex-street and Union Wharf, late Brierley, Dean, and Co.'s Store, THIS DAY, 1st July, at 11 o'clock,
Prime lucerne hay, maize, wheat, bran
Hams, bacon, onions
Hides, sheepskins, tallow.
At half-past 11,
Chaff cutters, corn shellers, double barrelled guns, saddles, gunny bags, corn measures, and sundries.

Announcement of Two Days' Drapery Sale.
WEDNESDAY, June 1st,
THURSDAY, June 2nd.
128 Packages Goods, ex Daphne, Contest, Aaliotaar, and late arrivals.
To Drapers, Warehousemen, Commission Buyers, Country Storekeepers, Tailors, Slopsellers, Merchants, Speculators, Importers, Shippers, and Traders generally.

MERRINGTON and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 128, Pitt-street, THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, July 1st and 2nd, a choice and first-class selection of new goods, now landing from the above vessels, sale to commence each day at 11 o'clock, consisting of
9-8 madder prints
5-4 dark ditto
Town prints
9-8 shirtings
Medium ditto
Horrocks' longcloth
Unions
Cotton ticks
Bengal stripes
Scotch twill shirting
Scotch twill shirts, lined backs
Fancy regatta, washed and boxed
Nursery diaper
Brown hollands
Slate rolled linings
Black ditto
Coloured ditto
Toilet covers, white and coloured
Damasks
Coutilles stays
Jean ditto
Children's bands
Muslin and cambric collars
Habit shirts
Sleeves
Laces
Mosquito net
Figured white net
Drab moleskins
Millers' drab moleskins.

SLOPS.
Black dress paletots
Fancy doe shooting
Beaver sacs
Pilot coats
Venetian coats
Milton cloth ditto
Black kersey
Pilot cloth
Fancy doe
Moleskin D. S.
Blue serge shirts
Flannel ditto
Merino under shirts
Lambswool undershirts
Blue Jersey ditto
Striped guernsey
Wellington frocks.

POLKAS.
Melbourne
Sydenham
Alma
Wool sleeves
Head dresses
Mohair caps.

WOOLLENS.
Lancashire flannels
Welch ditto
Imitation Welch
Saxony
Witney blankets
Blue serge
Black kersey
Black broad cloth
Fancy doeskin
Colonial tweeds
Panama hats
Plush bonnets
Kid gloves
¾ long white kid
Cloth and cachmere
Tartan socks.
Furs
Shawls
Wool plaids
Grenadine
Cachmere
Parasols
Figured satin ditto
Fancy ditto
Lawn handkerchiefs.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

To Ribbon Buyers, Milliners, Stay Warehousemen, &c.

MERRINGTON and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 128, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 1st July, at 11 o'clock,
500 pieces, 1 satin ribbon, all colours
75 ditto, 9 and 12, ditto
1 case—
20 dozen coutelle stays
1 case—
100 dozen fancy satin neckties
200 ditto silk ditto
Blonds
Muslin sleeves
Lace falls
Whisker blonds
Thread edging.
Terms, at sale.

Land at Summervale, near Kissing Point.
Preliminary Notice of Second Sale.
Sixty Acres, forming one block, in section 2
Thirty Acres, forming one block, in section 1
And some very fine Orange Layers.
To Residents at Kissing Point and adjacent neighbourhood.
To Parties in search of good Farms.

CHATTO and HUGHES have been instructed by the proprietor to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on an early day, if not previously disposed of by private contract,
The above two very valuable blocks of land, near Kissing Point, forming the residue of the Summervale Estate, and they comprise also some of the best land on the property for orchard and agricultural purposes. There are also some valuable orange layers, which will be sold at the same time.
Terms and date of sale in a future advertisement.

Day of Sale—THURSDAY, 2nd July.
Perfumery, from the celebrated House of Price and Co.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on THURSDAY, 2nd July, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of Price's best perfumery, comprising
Assorted cosmetiques, mostly white
Bandolines
Tooth brushes
Flask extracts
English extracts
Oval philocome
Double pomades, 2 and 4 oz.
Bears' grease
Cocoanut soap
Eau de cologne
Lavender water, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Day of Sale, THURSDAY, 2nd July.
Fancy Goods.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 2nd July, at 11 o'clock,
4 cases superior and elegant fancy goods, viz.,
Elegant silver-mounted desks and dressing cases
Shawl pins
Plain and embossed-note paper
Ebony writing desks
Office inkstands
"Journal de Paris," and "La Follet," handsomely bound
Card trays, embossed
Glove boxes
Watch stands
Work boxes, paper weights
Large and small boxes wax, crochet bags
Dressing companions
Elegantly-bound church services
Rosewood scent caskets, fitted
Fancy mirrors, trinket cases
Shirt studs, card racks, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

☞ THURSDAY, 2nd July.
Brushware.

CHATTO and HUGHES have been instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on THURSDAY, 2nd July, at 11 o'clock,
A small assortment of brushware,
Ground dusters
Gilt hearths
Clothes brushes
Scrubbers
Broom heads, 2, 3, 4, 5.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 1st July.
To Spirit Merchants and others.
10 Hogsheads Brandy
23 Octaves ditto.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 1st July, at 11 o'clock,
10 hogsheads brandy
23 octaves ditto.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 1st July.
12 Hogsheads Furse's Porter.
Just Landed, in prime order.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 1st July, at 11 o'clock
12 hogsheads Furse's draught stout, just landed, in prime order.
Terms at sale.
☞ Publicans will do well to attend.

WEDNESDAY, 1st July.
20 Bags Van Diemen's Land Potatoes.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, THIS DAY, the 1st July, at 11 o'clock,
20 bags, Hobart Town potatoes, ex Tasman's.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.
6 Cases Assorted Preserved Meats.
To Ship Chandlers, Ship Providores, &c.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
6 cases assorted preserved meats, each 6 dozen.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.
18 Bags Chilian Flour.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
18 bags Chilian flour, each 100 lbs.
No reserve. Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 3rd July.
To Painters and others.
Best London White Lead
Ditto ditto ditto Hodson's brand.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
1½ tons best white lead, 28 lb. drums
1 ton ditto ditto ditto, Hodson's brand, 28 lb. drums.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 3rd July.
To Ironmongers, Dealers, and others.
Bright Dog Chains
Black ditto ditto
Cut Tacks
Round Piping, 2½ and 3 inch
Bullock bells, assorted
Sad irons, &c.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice, as under,
Bright dog chains, 5, 6, 7, 8 feet
Black dog ditto, 5 to 8 feet
6 casks cut tacks, ½ and 1 inch
Round zinc piping, 2½ and 3 inch
Bullock bells, assorted sizes
Grubbing hoes
American cooking stoves
230 feet roll zinc, for roofing
2 casks sad irons, assorted sizes
Sets fireirons
4 gross tinned butchers' hooks
6 gross brass butt hinges.

FRIDAY, 3rd July.
Damaged Hardware.
On account of whom it may concern.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Hannah Fownes, Robertson, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.
1 cask handsaws
1 cask horsenails
14 bundles spades
1 cask sash pullies and parliament hinges.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 3rd July.
To Ironmongers, Carpenters, and others.
Invoice of superior Planes, from the London Patent Plane Company.
A Trial Shipment.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice as under—
Moving fillister planes
Sash ditto ditto
Common plough ditto, 6-iron
Best ditto ditto, 8-iron
Sets hollows and rounds
Sets 9 bead planes
Pairs match ditto
Common ogee planes
Oval sash and templets
Square rebate planes
Skew ditto ditto
Double iron trying ditto
Double and single jack planes
Double smoothing ditto.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 14th July.
Valuable Building Allotments, in Crown-street, Surry Hills, adjoining Binck's Hotel, Surry Hills.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the proprietors, to sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 14th proximo, at 11 o'clock,
Three superior allotments of land, fronting Crown-street.
No. 2.—Having 17 feet 4 inches frontage to Crown-street by 96 feet deep, to a lane at the rear
No. 3.—17 feet 4 inches ditto ditto by 96 feet, ditto ditto.
No. 4.—17 feet 4 inches ditto ditto by 96 feet 6 inches, ditto ditto.
Nos. 5 and 6.—18 feet frontage, a lane at the side, by 96 feet deep.
Title first-rate.
Terms at sale.
Plans on view at the Mart.

Preliminary Notice.
Valuable Estate, named Brompton, situated on the Newtown Road, Sydney side of M'Cauley's Inn.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from Richard Roberts, Esq., to submit to public competition, in about three weeks (as soon as the plans and survey are finished),
The valuable estate called Brompton, 80 acres, having frontage on both sides of the Newtown Road, about two miles from Sydney.
The estate has about 4000 feet frontage to the Newtown Road, and will be subdivided into choice building sites
Title, first-rate.
Terms, liberal.

Two Stone Cottages and Land at Newtown.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at their rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th July next, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable properties—
An allotment having 40 feet frontage, more or less, to the Newtown Road, a few yards beyond the toll-bar, opposite the property of Mr. John B. Kettle, occupied by Miss Donnithorne, on which are erected two stone cottages, with a well of good water in front. The cottages front Longdown-street, and the total depth is about 107 feet, running from the street to the road. The situation is most excellent, being on the rise of the hill, and the title is undeniable.
Also, will be sold at the same time, a valuable piece of ground in Campbell-street, just opposite the College Hotel, and about a stone's throw from the Church of England College. The land is fenced in and paled, being lots 26 and 28 of Camperdown-terrace, having 40 feet frontage to Campbell-street, by a depth varying from 78 to 93 feet.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Shipment of Elegant Household Furniture.
Now landing.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Stores, Wynyard-lane, on an early day, as soon as landed,
A well-assorted invoice of superb English-made furniture.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.
To Provision Merchants, Shipmasters, and others.
Superior Lot of Preserved Meats, Soups, Game, &c.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
12 cases, containing an assortment of preserved meats, as under—
Haricot mutton
Mulligatawny soup
Mock turtle ditto
Turbot, salmon trout
Venison stew, chicken soup
Hare soup, stewed hare.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, 2nd July, at 11 o'clock precisely,
24 bales wool
163 casks tallow
2050 sheepskins
480 hides, &c.
Terms, cash.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
BRISBANE-STREET, PARRAMATTA-STREET, close to the BRISBANE DISTILLERY, brick-built house, containing four rooms, with pantry, passage, &c.
Terms—One-third cash, residue in 6 and 12 months.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 3rd July,
A two-storied brick-built house, being No. 21, BRISBANE-STREET, containing four rooms, pantry, passage, &c., with yard at the rear; the whole erected on an allotment of land having 18 feet frontage to Brisbane-street, with a depth extending down a side street of 53 feet.
☞ A property of the above description in such a convenient and valuable locality is rarely to be met with, and the attention of mechanics, and labourers, or, indeed, any one in search of a snug and profitable investment is directed to this sale, which is positive, by order of the mortgagee.
A plan on view at the Rooms.

Cabbage Tree Hats and Wheelbarrows.
Monthly Sale of Goal Produce.
THIS DAY, 1st July.

MR. J. F. STAFF will hold his sale of goal produce, at the Store of Mr. S. Hebblewhite, 100, York-street, Sydney,
And dispose of a number of excellent wheelbarrows, one in each lot
Also, very superior cabbage tree hats, in lots of one dozen, or more.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

A Six-ton Boat and Gear, complete.

MR. J. F. STAFF will sell by auction, on THIS DAY, 1st July,
A truly excellent boat, between 6 and 7 tons register, well ribbed and lined, with sails and oars, complete.
The above will be sold at the Market Wharf, Sydney, at 12 o'clock.

GREAT SALE OF CHOICE LAND!
Fourteen River Frontage Farms, near Windsor, and equidistant from Richmond, Wilberforce, and Pitt Town, for sale by auction, in from 20 to 25 Acre Allotments, with the privilege of from 1 to 40 acres more, and of Five Years' Credit on Half the Purchase Money.

JOHN B. LAVERACK will sell, in front of J. M. M'Quade's Commercial Hotel, on MONDAY, the 6th of July,
A large part of that valuable agricultural property so favourably known as the CORNWALLIS ESTATE.
It comprises Cornwallis-place, or the Grants of Woodbury Farm, and to Samuel Jackson, in the district of Cornwallis, on the Hawkesbury, north of Windsor; and the grant to Michael Rowen, of ROWEN'S FARM, in Wilberforce, on the river, a mile below Windsor, and nearly opposite the mouth of the South Creek.
Cornwallis Place is that beautiful, cultivated, and pasture land, the fame of which has given name to the district, which, inclusive of the adjacent Richmond Bottoms and Wilberforce, is reputed to be the most uniformly good wheat land in the colony.
It is situated between the river and the Argyle Farm—a property which, without water frontage and without homesteads, was lately sold by auction for cash, none of it for less than thirty-five, and much for forty pounds per acre!
More recently, land in the neighbourhood, without houses, but with water frontage, has changed hands at fifty pounds per acre; and since then, for some of the farms here advertised, fifty pounds per acre have been offered—and refused!
Allotments adjoining Cornwallis Place, with neither buildings nor water frontage, are rented for three years, at thirty-nine shillings an acre per annum; and some, near by, more advantageously situated, are let to yearly tenants at forty shillings!
Speculators in country property are reminded that in two years, or when the railroad—(the route of which has been surveyed)—is completed, the farmers along the course of the Hawkesbury, Colo, and Macdonald, now sending their produce by sea to a market, will find one more convenient and profitable in Windsor. This growing town—soon to be a busy inland city—is at the head of the navigation of the finest river in the colony. It will shortly be the terminus of a RAILROAD communication with the sea coast; and then, of more than a hundred miles of STEAMBOAT freightage, and of the carriage, BY DRAYS, of the wants and produce of a large area of surrounding agricultural country, and via "Bell's line," of the traffic of the Mudgee and Bathurst districts.
When distant but a ride of little more than two hours from Sydney, these Cornwallis and Wilberforce lands will become the market-garden farms of the city destined to be the largest in the Southern Hemisphere.
SMALL FARMERS, WITH TWO HUNDRED OR MORE POUNDS IN READY MONEY ARE PARTICULARLY INVITED TO ATTEND THIS SALE.
The time for advertising is so short, the number of allotments to be sold so many, and the sale in small farms of the large adjoining Argyle Estate so recent, that, notwithstanding the unusual accommodation offered, it is quite probable some of this property will be disposed of at even less than its PRESENT value.
The Auctioneer has the offer of several thousand pounds to be lent to the purchasers, at six per cent. upon the customary security, and on very accommodating terms.
Of the fourteen allotments, eleven are provided with comfortable dwellings. On some are orchards, and several have shade trees upon the pasture land.
All have river frontage, and are free from quit rents and every other encumbrance.
The title, strengthened by over sixty years of undisturbed possession, is complete and unimpeachable. The deeds are in the hands of Messrs. Norton, Son, and Barker, solicitors, No. 1, Elizabeth-street, Sydney; and are subject to examination by contemplating purchasers.
Lithographed plans, upon which are notes of much importance, will be furnished by the Auctioneer, in Windsor; and by the surveyor, E. J. H. KNAPP, Esq., 26 and 34, Elizabeth-street, in Sydney.
Such part of the estate as is reserved from this sale will probably be leased for a term of seven years. If not, it may be sold sometime in 1858.
The lettings of the property now offered expire with this year.
Purchasers will receive the rents from the 1st July.
A substantial luncheon will be provided.

Readers of this advertisement will oblige by directing to it the attention of those of their friends who are in search of first-rate river-frontage HOMESTEAD farms, of a very high prospective value.

THURSDAY, July 16.
The Allan Vale Estate.

MR. G. A. KEMP has been favoured with instructions from Thomas Fenton, Esq., to dispose of by public auction, at the long room of the Union Club Hotel, Murray-street, on THURSDAY, 16th July, at 12 o'clock,
The abovenamed SPLENDID ESTATE of ALLAN VALE, containing nine thousand acres of land, divided into Nine Farms, which will be disposed of separately.
This estate is bounded by the River Derwent, and intersected by various streams; it is well fenced and divided into paddocks; on one lot is a first-rate stone house, suitable for a large family; also a capital stone barn, stable, and a variety of out-buildings, with large garden well stocked with fruit trees, and seventy acres in cultivation; many of the other lots have buildings upon them with and under tillage. Allan Vale is only 33 miles from Hobart Town, 12 miles from New Norfolk, consequently about 12 miles from water carriage.
For fertility of soil, beauty of scenery, or eligibility of situation, this magnificent estate is unrivalled; its rich valleys, clear undulating sheep hills, and delightful climate, offer such a temptation to the capitalist, grazier, and agriculturist, that is seldom met with, and should not be allowed to pass.
A plan of the estate, with the different lots and divisions, can be seen at the Union Club Hotel, Murray-street, Hobart Town, and at the offices of the different newspapers; also at the rooms of Mort and Co., Sydney; W. M. Tennent and Co., and W. Easy and Co., Melbourne.
Terms—Twenty-five per cent. cash, twenty-five per cent. at six months, twenty-five per cent. at twelve months, with bank interest, and the balance can be secured upon the property for three years at seven per cent., or the whole sum can be paid in cash at the option of the purchasers.
Reference as to title, which is unexceptional, can be made to NUTT and BUTLER, solicitors, Harrington-street, Hobart Town.

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"DUST BOXES."

A MOTHER'S COMPLAINT.

"Prevention is better than cure."

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—I am the mother of a large family of young children, and for hours daily, not being able to send them out, they are obliged to play in the back yard of the house. Since the discharge of the dust carts there is an accumulation of dirt, and animal and vegetable matter, in a rapid state of decomposition, from which is evolved a very unpleasant effluvia, and I may be excused when I say that I apprehend that my children breathing the contaminated air, in the close confined yard, where it is heaped up, which foul air must extend to all the apartments in the house, are exposed to the sad consequences, viz., disease in one shape or another; and the thought of the distress and trouble this will occasion me, and mothers similarly situated, and already overburdened with domestic cares, gives me no little anxiety. I am unable to get this nuisance removed at any cost, and therefore appeal through you to the municipal authorities to lose no time in saving the rising generation, and perhaps many others, from the consequences of their ill-judged act of discontinuing the dust carts. They were regularly and gladly looked for twice a-week, as testified by the dust boxes being ready outside of each house for them, but since their discharge, there is not a householder that cannot complain of an accumulation of material for the generating *Miasm*, or *Malaria*, the most prolific and dangerous source of disease in its worst form. We had less of scarlatina and other dangerous diseases when the dust carts removed the rubbish from houses! I think many a mother and father will confirm this.

Do me the favour, Sir, to publish this letter, and continue to wield your editorial pen till the object is attained.

Yours,
SARAH.

P.S.—I don't know whether the Mayor is a family man, but I understand all the aldermen are, and they, especially Mr. O'Dowd, will look after the dust-boxes.

H. SELWYN SMITH'S INSOLVENCY.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—During the arguments in the appeal by my brother, Mr. H. Selwyn Smith, against the decision of the Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, refusing his certificate, his Honor stated, in open court to the Judges, that wherever in the judgment delivered by him (which was published in your issue of the 6th April last) he made use of the words "fraud," or "fraudulent," he intended it only in a *technical*, and not a *moral* sense, and that he entirely exonerated my brother from all moral fraud, and that he had sent a memorandum to the newspapers to that effect with his judgment, and was surprised it had not appeared.

As in that judgment, his Honor stated that he had considerable doubt on his mind, whether a solemn allegation by my brother on oath was true; that other such allegations were a mere pretext, to justify the appropriation of £3000, which he had used for his own purposes; that one of his transactions was a case of the grossest fraudulent preference that had ever come under his Honor's observation, and that it was clear that the insolvent knew it was such; that another appeared to be a glaring case of fraudulent and unjust preference, and so on, making statements and comments which, to an unprofessional person, at all events, would appear to impute immoral acts and motives. I consider that, in justice to my brother,—as it would have averted, to some extent at least, the serious effect of such grave charges—his Honor's memorandum ought, to have had equal publicity with the charges themselves. I trust, therefore, you will excuse my asking publicly—(I believe, as the matter is, happily, no longer *sub judice*, I am guilty of no impropriety in doing so)—if you had any, and what, reason for withholding so valuable an explanation?

I send a similar letter to the other newspaper in which the judgment appeared.

I have the honour to be,
Your most obedient servant,
ERNEST O. SMITH.

Sydney, 30th June.

THE MONTH: MARCH.

SCIENCE AND ARTS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the reduction and economy which, to the satisfaction of the nation, are now the order of the day, the Government does not intend that science shall relapse into the same inefficient state in which it was found at the outbreak of the war with Russia. The Woolwich Committee, whose appointment for scientific purposes we noticed a year ago, is to be continued; the experiments with projectiles at Shoeburyness and other places are to be kept up with unrelaxed attention, though at less cost than heretofore. Less satisfactory to many is the announcement, that the idea of another expedition to make one more search for the long-lost Franklin party, is abandoned. The embarrassing question, who shall seek the seekers? becomes, with every new proposal, more weighty. Private enterprise is now the only resource of those who hold another search to be an indispensable duty.

That our consuls abroad ought to know something more than the mere routine of their duties, is a growing conviction. So much comes under their notice, in which a scientific knowledge would be of essential service, and so much is and has been lost for want of this knowledge, that an improvement in consular appointments may be looked for. The king of Siam, well-known in Europe for his love and patronage of science, wishes to have a British consul resident at his capital, and asks for a scientific man—one who may be able to do something in developing the resources of the country, and in giving a sound practical direction to its enterprise. Sir Robert Schomburgk—at present our consul in San Domingo, where he finds too little to do, has been thought of for the post near his Siamese majesty; and he is said, not without reason, to be the very man for the place.—Mr. Newton, consul at Cos, in his studious explorations of the island, discovered last year an ancient, long-buried city, and sent home such representations as induced the Admiralty to send out the Gorgon, with materials and appliances for excavation. We have not yet heard the result.—The consul in Anatolia reports that great portion of the English sovereigns which flowed into that province during the war has been spent in cultivation. The country is fertile, producing abundance of corn and much cattle, and only wants good roads for further development; and these roads—seeing that British enterprise is now directed to Turkey—it is likely to have in good time. The produce of silk last year amounted to the value of £400,000—a noteworthy fact, considering the enhanced price which silk has of late fetched in the market—and new spinning establishments, with improved reeling machinery, have been erected in the neighbourhood of Broussa. The Anatolian worms did not suffer from the malady which for some years past has well-nigh destroyed those of Europe, and numbers of their eggs have been sent to renew the weakened stocks of France and Italy.

Talking of able consuls reminds us of the Blue-book just published, containing a report on the examinations for the Civil Service. It appears that the whole number of candidates from May, 1855, to December, 1856, was 3904. Of these, 880 were rejected, 319 broke down under the examination, and a few others were too old, or unable to produce satisfactory evidence as to character. The commissioners think that, on the whole, the results are encouraging, notwithstanding the lamentable ignorance exhibited by many of the candidates. The blunders made in answering the simplest questions in history, and the wild mistakes in spelling would be ludicrous, did they not set one thinking as to what must have been the miserable incapacity of those who, but a very few years ago, obtained appointments before examinations were in fashion. Young men surely know whether they can spell well or not; and those who cannot, should at least make themselves perfect in orthography before they seek to enter the public service.

The amount of exports from the United Kingdom for 1856, is little less than wonderful—£115,890,857, being £20,202,772 more than in 1855. The preliminaries for the great Euphrates Railway are growing more and more into a working form. An excellent sheltered bay for a harbour has been found near the mouth of the Orontes, in which a port and terminus are to be built. From thence the line will run to Killis, a town of 11,000 inhabitants—and onwards to Antioch, and Aleppo. The latter, as is well known, is an important trading city, and we hear that its inhabitants petitioned to have the railway close to them. From Aleppo, the line will stretch parallel with the Euphrates to Ja' Ber castle, where it is proposed that the first section shall end, and from thence to Busrah (the Bassora of the Arabian Nights), a name with which Mr. Layard has made us all familiar. Here will be the starting point of a branch to the capital of Persia, while the main line will continue across Belochistan and to India by way of Hyderabad and the Deccan. It will be a triumph of enterprise when passengers can get into a train on the shore of the Mediterranean, and travel without a change of trains 3000 or 4000 miles to Calcutta. Whatever be the result of our negotiations with Persia, it is thought that we shall keep Bushire for the sake of permanent protection to the Gulf terminus of the railway.—There is talk, too, of a new railway in India, from Rajmahal to Darjeeling, some 200 miles, whereby an important section of the country will be opened up, and invalids will be able to travel quickly from the hot plains to the temperate climate of the hills.—And there is a scheme for a telegraph to India, to start from Cape Helle, across the Mediterranean, to Scio, Rhodes, and Alexandria, and follow the railway to Suez. From thence, a submarine cable to be laid in lengths of about 500 miles to Kurrachee, the several lengths to terminate at stations along the coast, so as to obviate the expense and difficulty of repair, &c., of one long continuous line.—France is about to try what can be done in Algeria, Louis Napoleon having authorised Sir Morton Peto to survey for a hundred miles of railway, to commence at Constantine. Will this prove the beginning of a line which some day will reach to Timbuctoo, and the fertile regions of middle Africa discovered by Dr. Livingstone?

Sir Henry Ward, governor of Ceylon, has visited certain remarkable ancient tanks still existing in that remarkable island. The workmanship, 1800 years old, is described as admirable. The Kandelly tank has an area of fifteen square miles in the wet season, and never less than three miles in the driest; but from long neglect, it is in great part little better than a swamp. As the country all around is extremely fertile and lovely withal, a proposition has been made to colonise it, in which event the great tank would be restored to its original purpose of irrigation.—Slumbering Java is waking up: a telegraph is constructed from Batavia to Buitenzorg, and is to be extended to other places.—Australia is not asleep, for the colonists have now discovered, that certain large patches of what they call 'black sand,' yield a better profit than gold. It consists chiefly of tin, with scattered grains of platinum, and lying on the surface, exacts no severe digging.—Another Australian topic is, that the settlers towards the interior have succeeded in some places in damming up the water of floods, and so keeping a supply for the dry season; and that where the waters have been thus retained, there has been a sensible diminution of heat and in the violence of the scorching winds known on the spot as 'brickfielders.'

To glance at home matters: Professor Faraday has given a lecture at the Royal Institution on a deeply abstruse subject, including the phenomena of force and attraction, in which he puts forth explicitly certain views long entertained by him, and not unfrequently hinted at in his lectures. Some of these views are in direct opposition to those generally held by natural philosophers, and notably to the doctrine that 'attraction is inversely as the square of the distance.' As chroniclers of the progress of science, we content ourselves with recording the fact, leaving to a future opportunity a detailed exposition of it in a popular form. A paper on the Photography of the Moon, by Mr. Crookes, read before the Royal Society, makes another step towards the knowledge of the physical constitution of our satellite. An important question, 'On the Various Methods of Indurating and Preserving Stonework,' has been considered and discussed by the Institute of British Architects, and with the effect of bringing out interesting and important facts. From these we learn that, however good may be the quality of building-stone, it is not proof against the destructive action of a London atmosphere. There are about 360,000 houses in the great metropolis, and from the chimneys of this vast number is sent forth a sulphurous acid gas, which, brought down by rain, produces most fatal results. The decay that has already taken place on the surface of Buckingham Palace, Bridgewater House, the Houses of Parliament, to say nothing of St. Paul's and older buildings, would surprise those who have paid no attention to the subject. Among means of preservation, oily coatings and paint were shewn to be objectionable, though better than nothing, except in certain special preparations. Silicate of soda, as applied at Munich and Paris—as mentioned in a former *Month*—is one of the best preservatives. Another is, to cover this silicate with a coat of chloride of barium or calcium in solution, by which an insoluble silicate of baryta or lime is deposited in the pores of the stone. Gas-tar dropped accidentally on Caen stone led to the discovery of a process of hardening, which is carried on at Tonbridge Wells on a large scale. Blocks of soft sandstone, of any dimensions, are worked to the required form, and in a few hours are rendered 'quite impervious to destructive weathering influence, also exceedingly hard and compact, susceptible of a brilliant transparent polish, and of every desired colour.' Mr. J. B. Daines said, that by subjecting one part (by weight) of sulphur and eight parts of linseed oil to a temperature between 226 and 278 degrees, he obtained a species of paint of singularly preservative properties. Applied to the surface of a building with a brush, it effectually keeps out air and moisture, prevents deposits of soot and dirt, preserves the beauty of the appearance of the stone, and once applied, does not need to be repeated. 'All chemists agree that sulphur, the substance used to give body to the linseed oil, is unalterable in the air, and unacted on by moisture; if there is any change, it rather improves the colour of the stone to which it is applied, as is shown by the experiments in Old Palace Yard, adjoining Victoria Tower, the statue of Captain Coram at the Foundling Hospital, and other places.'—Another solution, described by Mr. Page, is potash and lime, over which a coating of bees'-wax, softened by turpentine or naptha, is to be applied. It has been tried on more than 400 works in the midland counties and at Liverpool, and with the result of showing that walls with only one coat are as well preserved as those with a dozen. Part of a monument in Bilston churchyard, treated with this solution, has withstood the effects of a smoky atmosphere for seventeen years, while the parts left uncoated are 'in a state of rottenness, and falling away in every direction.'

Another subject brought before the Institute is that of metropolitan improvements. It is proposed to open a new street from Leicester-square, and from Tottenham Court-road, to Covent Garden and the Strand. This is a much needed improvement; and we hear that the Duke of Bedford has offered £15,000 towards carrying it out. Should the houses be built of stone, all the best hardening processes may be tried thereon. Another scheme is for an open road or quay along the south side of the river, and for a new street to connect the London Bridge termini with Westminster Bridge. It might help towards a satisfactory decision to refer to Mr. Pennethorne's plan, published in 1844, 'for a line direct from Westminster Bridge to St. George's Church in the Borough, and on through Bermondsey, which would then be opened up to general traffic.'

Among papers brought before the Institution of Civil Engineers, there are two worth a passing mention: "On Varieties of Permanent Way," and "On Some Recent Improvements in Permanent Way." In the reading of these, it was shewn that "wooden keys" are superior as fastenings to iron nuts and screws. The wood is elastic, and brings larger surface into contact. "A recent examination," says the report, "of some brackets and fish-plates, which had been laid down about twelve months, and were secured by bolts and nuts, showed that in 125 pair of joints, each pair having eight bolts, 261 bolts were loose, and six were out altogether, although they had been tightened up within forty-eight hours." Cast-iron sleepers are preferable in all respects to wood; and certain engineers consider it remarkable, "that a country abounding in iron should annually expend hundreds of thousands of pounds in bringing timber from foreign countries, to lie and rot on the railways." Many improvements are now in course of trial, and others are shewn to be at hand.—We may add to these observations on our own railways, that at the end of 1856, the extent of railway in the United States was 24,470 miles.

Dr. Duchesne states, in a communication to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, that the engineers and stokers on a railway improve in health and grow stout during their first year or two of employment; but that afterwards a fatal change takes place. Among the earliest unfavourable symptoms are, a weakening of sight, loss of hearing, rheumatic pains, chiefly in the right side, and a general sensation of numbness. These are followed by pain and difficulty in standing, owing to the violent tremor of the locomotive when in motion, which makes it difficult to maintain an erect posture.

Some remarkable facts come out of the French census for 1856, contrasting forcibly with the results of the English census in 1851, or last year's Report of the Registrar-General. There had been, it appears, no real increase of the population since 1851; and there was a marked and constant influx of people from the country into towns, chiefly into Paris. Taking the years 1841 to 1846, the increase of population was 1,200,000; from 1851 to 1856, it was only 256,000, and this disappears in the sum-total when the mortality is taken into consideration. From 1846 to 1851, the increase was 380,000: the decline is thus seen to be progressive: and by the side of this we find the numbers in the department of the Seine increased by 350,000 in the past five years, in consequence of the migrations from the provinces to the capital. Fifty-four departments show a decrease: one, the Haute Saône, has lost one-tenth of its population, and others in nearly the same proportion. Grave matter here for professors of economical and social science to consider, over!

M. Lallement, surgeon-dentist of Paris, has discovered a simple means of making an elastic and imputrescible gelatine. He mixes glycerine in equal proportions by weight with strong glue melted in a water-bath. Properly prepared, it serves admirably for printers' rollers, for stamps, elastic toys, models, for galvanoplasty, or for anatomical figures, artificial limbs, and so forth, to which the colour and suppleness of the muscles and tendons may readily be given. Other applications will at once suggest themselves. This is not least important among the practical uses of glycerine. M. Lallement suggests another. Dentists find it difficult to preserve natural teeth till opportunity occurs for fitting them in the mouths of patients. After a time, the teeth become brittle; but soak them in glycerine, and their quality remains unimpaired.

And now to conclude with a very different matter, Sir James Matheson's doings in his Hebridean domain. The education of the female aborigines of the Lewis goes on prosperously. Instead of forty or fifty little ragged semi-savages attending occasionally at their own pleasure, there are now 120 regular scholars; clean and neatly clothed girls, of quite refined appearance, and much school-industry. This reform in externals, which has been accomplished by Lady Matheson, assisted by some ladies of Stornoway and the neighbourhood, has given a new tone to peasant society in the Ultima Thule; and cleanliness, neatness, and tidiness are the order of the day.—*Chambers.*

MY GHOSTS.

(*From Household Words.*)

"I do not believe in ghosts, because I have never seen one," said somebody to a philosopher, who replied, "And I do not believe in ghosts, because I have seen too many of them." As for myself, I believe in ghosts. I believe in ghosts, because I am constantly seeing and continually making them. If you will not tell anybody, I may confide my secret to you (a secret which, perchance, you may find one day worth more than all the nuggets of Australia), and tell you how I became a ghost-seer and a ghost-maker.

I am a haunted man, descended from haunted mothers. Physiology may say what it pleases, but the nurses are the mothers of the boys, far more truly than the boys are the fathers of the men. When I was a heavy lump of an infant, I had once a nursing-mother who climbed up with me in her arms upon the scaffold of a house in course of construction. Of course, as I was a heavy lump, she set me down on the scaffold to rest herself after the fatigue I had occasioned her by my weight. Very naturally, too, as he was interesting to her and I was not, she gave to the young stonemason who had asked her up, her undivided attention. Inevitably, also, by the truly infantile law of gravitation towards mischief, I toppled over and fell from the level of a first-floor down upon granite stones. This innocent young damsel was, I suspect, the mother of at least half a score of broken bones in my body. Moreover, I may genealogically trace to her the peculiarities inseparable from a nervous system, some of the cases of which have been fractured and several of its cords crushed and torn. The whole affair is explained satisfactorily by the nursery aphorism, "Brats are never out of mischief."

The mother of my broken bones was the cause of my passing into the hands of the mother of my ghost-haunted mind. I passed many months of my infant life in the large garret of my father's house which was called the nursery, with a nurse whose sleep I disturbed in the night by my performances in the character of the squalling brat. Having such an early turn for theatricals, I was an infant Roscius in the part. The authorities, who knew much better than I, decided that I screamed for nothing at all. Determined to secure her needful rest at all hazards, my ghostly mother frightened me into silence by conjuring up ghosts from the murkiest nooks of the night and the wildest glances of the moon. My ghostly mother kept her place a long time, because she managed me so cleverly. Trying unconsciously, perhaps, to cure like by like, long before any fuss had been made about the principle, she told me frightful stories to cure frightful sufferings, and successfully soothed or silenced fits of agony by deliriums of fear.

The ghostly inheritance abides with me and I know I am not the only possessor of similar heritages. When naturalists enumerate the vegetal and animal existences which follow man everywhere, they omit ghosts. Yet ghosts and sparrows follow man everywhere. The older individuals and communities grow, the more do they become haunted by their ghostly parasites—the comers-back, the beings seen; the spectres. The proverb says there is a skeleton in every house, and I fear there are ghosts in every mind.

Delusions, illusions, and hallucinations, are stages on the road to insanity, monomania, mania, lunacy, imbecility, and idiotcy. I may usefully indicate how far I was driven along this road by the artful energy and nightly labours of my ghostly mother. Delusions are produced by the passions which enthral the faculties whose business it is to guide the mind to truth. My sensations and my judgment were perverted by fear. Illusions are errors of the senses which the mind corrects. When we are first seated in a railway carriage, and it begins to move on, the houses, banks, fields, cattle, trees, seem to be flying away, by an illusion of the sense of sight. An illusion is a perversion of the perceptive faculties to the extent of deceiving one of the senses. When the perversion extends to the brain, the mind, the perceptive faculty, the perversion is hallucination. When I was taught to see in the dark the forms of wild beasts, of tigers, alligators, and serpents ready to devour me—of black men and child-stealers coming to take me—and of aërial forms in white sheets with corpse-like faces inviting me to the grave; my eyes, my faculties, my brain and mind, were trained to serve me falsely and supply me with hallucination. The mother who broke my bones was succeeded by a mother who fractured my mind. Under the sway of hallucination, the sufferer may hear voices pursuing him, calling him, and threatening him, while he is as deaf as a stone. Under the sway of hallucination, the sufferer when he is melancholy sees dreadful scenes, and when he is gay is enraptured with beautiful objects, and all the while is stone blind.

Hallucination is like a waking dream. "A dream," says Voltaire, "is a passing madness." Esquirol says, "The hallucinated dream awake." M. Flourens says, "The wisest man is mad in a dream."

Dreaming is not hallucination, and hallucination is not dreaming, but there are obvious resemblances between them. In dreaming, the brain is neither quite awake nor quite asleep. The mind is a wizard chamber of dissolving views. In dreams, the picturing power of the mind is active, whilst the attention, the judgment, and the will are dormant. In dreams, the pictures pass off themselves, the dissolving views roll on, the images of the imagination shine and mingle uncorrected by the sensations and uncontrolled by the will. All the pictures apparently come and go incoherently. The recollections of dreams are confused and chaotic, but the recollections are not the dreams. The incoherence is not real. Proof of this fact is to be found in the observation that there is a similar incoherence in the recollections of the successive pictures of the waking mind, when the images of the chamber of imagery are neither dominated by the will nor observed with attention. There is always a relation to the order of occurrence of the sensations in the order of the ideas. The incoherence or the dreams of the sound mind is simply imperfect recollection, and the absence or dormancy of attention and volition.

Dreaming is not hallucination, although like it. By means of his dreams, the wise man may be helped to understand hallucination. Hallucination is dreaming awake. Hallucination is the state in which the sensations and the volitions are impotent to correct and control the pictures of the imagination. Hallucination is the permanent impotence of the attention and the will. The machinery of the panorama runs on of itself, because the guiding hand has been struck with paralysis.

My ghostly mother paralysed my will and my sight. My eyes saw the shadows of the night, and she, by the empire of her imagination over mine, made me behold among them hideous and dangerous creatures. The sense of sight showed me the moonbeams, and she made them for me the white dead, who had risen, and who beckoned me away. She hallucinated me by the power of habit. The facility of doing a thing, acquired by doing it repeatedly, establishes the empire of habit. Preparing the way during the day, by her conversation, for the apparition of the night, she daily perverted my reason, and nightly diseased my imagination, until I was habitually and completely enthralled by terror.

You see, I was a bad child. I cried. After commencing life by obstinately breaking the first nursery commandment, in crying when told to be good, I grew into a wicked child by disliking the exemplary and amiable, the watchful and devoted creatures who scolded and frightened me. I cannot deny having slapped the cheek of my ghostly mother when sweetly told to kiss her before company. It would be tedious to tell how I was flogged and physicked, ridiculed and rebuked, to make me good. Many days of solitary imprisonment in a cellar, and long weeks of solitary confinement in a garret, did not cure the disorders of my imagination. Finally, the household debarrassed itself of me by sending me to day-schools.

But I was incurable. At school I found the alphabet invested with a chevaux-de-frise of difficulties. The symbols were to me mystic, enchanted, unconquerable, and horrible. When I looked at them as they hung against the wall, they seemed positively terrible. They were printed in different colours upon bits of paste-board about the size of considerable panes of glass. They were all enchanted. As sure as death, they were all full of devils. When I looked at them, they danced zigzag; their angles went off like forks of lightning, their bows grew like rainbows, and their colours shot like the northern lights. How was I to catch a letter when every one of them could gleam away like a shooting star, a celestial cricket? How was I to learn them when they whirled round in pools of fire mist, with fairies, kelpies, tigers, dragons, whales and ghosts? My schoolmasters having quickly found out the great doctrine of the nursery, that I was a bad boy, treated me as an enemy to be subdued at all hazards. I was their enemy. I was an obstacle to their success, a slur upon their repute, an offence to their vanity. Leather blisters applied on the hands and on the legs, anywhere, everywhere, where ineffectual; and, doubtless to their great astonishment and benevolent disappointment, my ears were pulled and my head was knocked about, without the dispersion of my ghostly phantasmagoria. The bewitched symbols only scowled the more wildly,—flashing, flitting, dazzling, grinning, threatening, like the spirit world of my own midnight couch. With the best will I could obediently bestow, I never caught more than occasional glimpses of the O, and transient catches of the apex of the A, or of the angles of the Z.

At last a schoolmaster studied me. He was a young clergyman who had picked up a few physiological notions during his studies. When he addressed a question to my class, he fixed his eye on me. I remember well, and hope I shall for ever, how he called me up to his desk and spoke gently to me. Observing my utter confusion, he asked my schoolfellows questions about me, and elicited a general opinion that I was not right in the head. Almost daily, whenever he observed wildness in my eyes, he sent me out to the playground to play with my marbles and my buttons. After a time, a mild-mannered boy, a year older than me, his nephew, joined me in my amusements. When he had gained my confidence, I intrusted him with my firm and fierce conviction that the alphabet was a hideous collection of spectres invented to torment little boys. My theory of human nature was a generalisation of my observations of my ghostly mother. I had no hallucinations respecting my marbles and buttons—a fact which was deemed a conclusive proof of my perversity. The kindly boy once drew an A with a bit of stick upon the ground, and asked me defiantly if I could draw such a clever figure. I tried and did. He told me it was an A. I asked him, what is the use of it? He seemed puzzled to say. Drawing the letter A was an amusement which we adopted when tired of buttons and bowls. My Mentor told me one day, as the most recent discovery in his science, the use of the letter A; it was useful in spelling cat—c-a-t. Nothing daunted, I demanded the use of spelling cat, when we could say it, plump and full; he triumphantly told me we could not read about cats in books without spelling the word. This gentle boy, whose name I never knew, had a mother who used to stop with me in the street and speak kindly to me. She was shabbily dressed, and, ever since, I have felt a grateful gush whenever I have chanced to meet a similarly-looking and seedily attired gentlewoman. Whether it was in compliance with advice, or because I could play without costing anything a quarter, I was taken away from school and told to play near home.

I played near home for several years. As I grew stronger, the words near home became elastic, and my range of playground gradually extended over a couple of parishes, two miles of sand shore, and as many of rocky coast. I wandered along the banks of a canal, of several streams, and two rivers. I explored woods and climbed hills. As long as I continued weakly, I found boys generally very willing to fight me. I preferred solitude to their society. I was not afraid of plants, and I became geographically acquainted with every kind of vegetable production, from the red seaweeds of low water among the rocks, to the plants which grow upon the roofs of ancient churches. I knew where to find several kinds of stones. All animals frightened me, except birds. When I first saw a frog leap, I shrieked deliriously. The truth is, I had not a particle of physical courage. Gradually, however, as my health increased, I conquered every fright, and attacked all animals, up to dogs and bulls. I learned courage from stinging insects and pinching crabs. When I approached work-folks, they usually asked me sulkily why I was not at school, and I answered, "There is something wrong in my head." Much practical science was taught me by men whose business it was to work stones, plants and animals, in ways useful to society. I ploughed the fields with ploughmen; I reaped the sea with fishermen; and I sailed far voyages and fought in the Peninsula where I listened to the yarns of sailors and soldiers. I admired everybody and everything. As I gave such convincing proofs of sound judgment, my friends declared generously and unanimously, I had head enough to learn anything.

When about ten years of age, I was sent to school once more; at twelve, I was dux of a class of boys of fourteen; and at twenty, I gained some of the highest honours of an university.

My college life did not, however, pass away without a memorable return of my hallucinations. On my first appearance at an examination made annually with antique solemnity, my vanity prompted me to make a needless display of Latinity. For months previously I worked eighteen hours a day; during the preceding fortnight I studied day and night. When I was called up for public examination by three professors in their robes, and was seated in an immense old chair in presence of a large audience of my fellow-students, I felt my nerves giving way. The sway of my ghostly mother asserted itself once more. As I had the passage of Virgil on which I happened to be examined by heart, I went on, at first mechanically and fluently, until the letters began their old capers—forking, bulging, shooting, flashing, swerving the page, diminishing the type, expanding the book—with clouding, flying, mocking, menacing things between me and it—and I made a dead stop. The examining professor gave me the word I had lost. There was a long pause. At last the professor said:—"I am surprised;" and I replied: "Si-si-sir, I can neither see nor hear." No one laughed at me, if I may believe what I was often assured. However, I have never read a page of Horace or Virgil since I left college, such was the bitterness of my youthful mortification. Prior to my public humiliation I read Horace and Virgil for the pleasure they gave me, but ever since I left college I have never construed a page of a Latin classic; my readers can judge whether in this respect I am much like other folks, or am peculiarly a weak and vain fellow. Moreover, my juvenile disease of stammering, came back in my trouble: a disease symptomatic of torn or over-stimulated nerves. The affectionate nursery theory of my stammering was, that I was taking time to think what fib I would tell.

Thanks to my infantile experiences, I have always had a profound sense of the fragility of the human mind. This conviction is one of the most salutary of all creeds. Stammering, trembling, and hallucinated, I could scarcely fail to begin life with a lively sense of the fragility of my own faculties, at any rate. Observation has not given me a much better opinion of the solidity of other folks, who never fell from scaffolds and were not scared at nurse. A strong-minded woman once said: "Well I do not think there is anything would drive me mad." A studious man answered, "Madam, you might as well say there is no weight which could break your back." I am of opinion, after all I can observe in this world, that there are no likelier subjects of insanity than the like of her. As I find myself becoming a grey mariner upon the sea of life, I perceive a curious generalisation forcing itself more and more upon my attention. Youth and age, birth and death, appearances and results, are more completely contraries than is generally thought. I have seen my very strong-minded acquaintance become mad; the remarkably healthy folks who were never ailing are dead; not a few of the very devout have turned out rogues and jades.

Stammering and ghosts are both curable diseases. When I began this paper, of course, the afflatus was purely benevolent, and not in the least gossipy, which inspired me to tell everybody how such evils may be incurred and confirmed, mitigated and cured. There is an alchemy which can transmute many of our misfortunes into benefits. Stammering is the insubordination of the pronunciation to the volition, and is cured by all exercises which regulate the pronunciation by the volition. Scanning and reciting verses in the dead languages implies habitual regulation of the voice by the will, and cured me of the disease of stammering.

I have quite cured myself of the ghost pest by making ghosts. The study of the imagination convinced me that the only way to lay the ghosts I inherited, was by setting up a small ghost factory of my own. Combating ghosts by ghosts, the natural has gradually been replaced by the manufactured article, and the spectres which gave me pain have been chased away by benign shades which give me pleasure.

The manufacture of my ghosts is easy and simple. Wherever I reside I find out the ancient residences of remarkable persons, the memory of whom is fitted to increase the love of truth and justice. Portraits and descriptions enable me to recall from the dark of the past, the dead of distant days. Whenever I visit the towns in which they have lived, I call upon my ghosts more assiduously than upon my friends. I see them as they lived. Knowing from their writings, their thoughts, I freely discuss with them their opinions. Laugh at me as you may, it is to the device of voluntarily creating such good ghosts, that I owe my emancipation from the hideous phantoms which enslaved my childhood.

A COSTLY FUNERAL.—At the Kingston Assizes, on 22nd March last, the executors of a gentleman officially connected with the North Western Railway, were sued by Mr. William Alexander, undertaker, of Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, for the expenses attendant upon his funeral. Some inaccuracy having appeared in the report of the case, Mr. Alexander, the plaintiff, wrote to the *Times* a few lines by way of correcting their mistake. From his letter we obtain some insight into the rate of funeral charges exacted amongst the upper classes. He says:—"The report in your paper is not correct, and is calculated to do me serious injury. There was no 'brassbound coffin,' and my bill contained no charge for a new suit of clothes and a black silk scarf for the man in attendance to show the coffin. There was a charge of 13s. for a silk hatband and gloves. The 'navvies' who followed the deceased to the grave were his old confidential foreman and men, and were selected by Mr. Shelly, one of the executors. The charge for the funeral was £166 12s. 6d.; for the grave, expenses out of pocket, £66 11s. 10d., for complimentary mourning sent after the funeral to the friends of the deceased and the principal officers of the North Western line, £161 0s. 9d.; in all £405 5s. 1d."

IMPOUNDINGS.

MULWALLA LAGOON POUND.—10th June. By Thomas Robertson, from Corowa; damages and driving 13s. each:—Red and white poley cow, TO off rump. Black and white bald face cow, CH over O off ribs. Black cow, H over M off shoulder. Brindle and white bullock, TE off rump and thigh. Red bullock, RR near rump, S near thigh, blotch brand like DA off rump. Brindle poley cow, R off rump, W off ribs. Brindle cow, 33 off rump, H over H off ribs. Strawberry bullock, 5 off thigh, 3 off ribs. [illegible]

[illegible]

BLACKMAN'S SWAMP.—22nd June. From Mr. Lane's run; [illegible]

[illegible]

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mr. JOHN ALFRED DANIELS, [illegible] Wollongong, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, [illegible] JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, Hunter-street, July 1st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that sealed tenders will be received by the Commissioners of the Parramatta Road Trust, [illegible] JOHN POWER, [illegible] E. ROWLING, Clerk and Treasurer, Road Trust Office, Parramatta, 25th June, 1857.

[illegible]

BOARD and LODGING [illegible]

BOARD and RESIDENCE [illegible]

[illegible]

TO LET [illegible]

[illegible]

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—[illegible]

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